

'Contra' Funding Scheme Illegal, Shultz Testifies



George P. Shultz preparing to testify Monday. He said his role in funding 'contras' with arms sale profits was 'zero.'

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz testified Monday that the provision to Nicaraguan rebels of profits from arms sales to Iran was an "illegal" activity that he knew "zero" about.

Mr. Shultz, at a televised congressional hearing, said he was "opposed and skeptical" about President Ronald Reagan's decision to sell weapons to Iran.

He said there was evidence that Iran was involved "at least in some fashion" in the most recent hostage-taking of Americans in Lebanon, well after they received U.S. weapons.

Mr. Shultz told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he had no knowledge of the president's decision to approve the arms sale. But when it came to transferring profits from the sales to Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Shultz said, his knowledge was "acutely aware."

"My role in that was zero," Mr. Shultz said in two hours of testimony, during which he pledged cooperation with congressional investigators looking into the affair, as well as with Justice Department officials.

LATE NEWS

U.K. Protests

Jailing to Iran

LONDON (Reuters) — British protesters on Monday continued their demonstration without charges against Iranian businessmen. It said its detention was bound to worsen British-Iranian relations.

Iran's charge d'affaires in London, Akhondzadeh Basiri, was summoned to the Foreign Office to receive a formal protest of the detention of Roger Cooper, 51, imprisoned in Tehran last year.

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS

The Weather

The weather forecast reported a drop in temperatures by 10 to 15 degrees below normal.

U.S. Asks Swiss Aid

U.S. officials are asking the Swiss government for aid in the investigation of the Iran-Contra affair.

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A Nicaraguan guard looking out over the country's northern border with Honduras during the incidents.

U.S. Copters Ferry Hondurans To Fight Sandinists on Border

By Julia Preston

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Honduran Air Force planes bombed and strafed Nicaraguan troops just inside Honduras, and U.S. military helicopters ferried Honduran troops to a combat staging area near attacks near the border with Nicaragua, according to U.S. and Honduran officials.

The U.S. action, on Sunday, was made in response to a request from the Honduran president, Jose Acevedo Faria. The State Department said the action was approved by President Ronald Reagan.

U.S. helicopters landed at the Palmarito airfield in central Honduras, where they were used to transport 1,000 Honduran ground troops to the border, according to 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the fighting and 15 miles from the nearest Nicaraguan border point, the officials said. The United States had upgraded the field.

Mr. Acevedo said in a radio broadcast that he had made the request for U.S. helicopters and crews "at the position of the armed forces."

A State Department statement said, "U.S. helicopters will not be used to transport troops to the border, but to provide logistical support to Honduran forces."

The Honduran forces' decision to fight about 1,000 Sandinista troops inside Honduras represented a sharp change from their earlier position. Until now they had been fighting in border areas.

where camps of U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels are clustered.

The Honduran military said on Monday that there were "many dead and wounded" Nicaraguan troops in the border area.

The Associated Press reported from Tegucigalpa, a Honduran military intelligence officer said most of the 700 Nicaraguan troops that mounted the raid across the border had withdrawn.

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Honduras sought U.S. help after the Foreign Ministry reported that Sandinista troops overran a Honduran border outpost Thursday night, wounding three Honduran soldiers and capturing two.

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Chirac Abandons School Revision To Quell Unrest

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France announced Monday that the government was withdrawing a university revision bill that had led to the worst student-related violence since May 1968.

The move came after unrest in which one student died and as student leaders tried to gather support for a general strike.

Mr. Chirac's decision, announced after two weeks of protests, represented a reversal for a government that came to power in March with promises to strengthen law and order.

The university bill, proposed by a Gaullist minister, higher education, Alain Devaquet, angered students because it proposed an increase in tuition fees to about \$125 a year, the abolition of state diplomas — a system that gave graduates equal qualifications regardless of where they had studied — and gave universities greater autonomy in selecting students.

In France, all high school graduates who receive the state baccalaureate high school graduation certificate have the right to enter the university of their choice.

On Friday, Education Minister René Monory announced the withdrawal of these three points, on which the students focused their protests, but he said that the rest of the bill would go before parliament.

Mr. Chirac's decision to abandon the bill came Monday after Mr. Devaquet, 44, resigned and after student leaders threatened to broaden the action into a more general political action.

Student leaders had called on leftist trade unions to help organize a general strike Wednesday, the day of the student's funeral. Only the Communist-led General Labor Confederation has agreed to the action.

The student, Malik Ousseline, 22, was said to have died of a heart attack Saturday morning after riot police scattered the Sorbonne university of striking students.

Several witnesses testified that Mr. Ousseline, who was a student at the Sorbonne, had been undergoing treatment for a kidney disorder, was beaten by police in the Latin Quarter. Police have not contested this version and have ordered their own investigation.

On Monday, President François Mitterrand, a Socialist and Mr. Chirac's main political rival, called the death of Ousseline a tragedy and the "sorrow of the nation."

Already some officials are beginning to discuss what will happen if the current movement dies.

There will be serious pressure from the left to accept an unpopular anti-student peace treaty, one administration official said. "And we will be approved."

See REBELS, Page 7



Jacques Chirac

4th Youth Is Killed on West Bank

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli troops shot and injured six stone-throwing Palestinians in the West Bank on Monday as Arab demonstrations against the Israeli occupation spread for the fifth consecutive day.

Israeli Army spokesmen said a 12-year-old Palestinian boy was killed near Nablus, but army spokesmen said they were checking to see whether he had been killed by Israeli soldiers.

Security forces killed two Palestinian students during a demonstration at Bir Zeit University on Thursday. A 14-year-old Palestinian was killed during the demonstration at Balata, the same refugee camp outside of Nablus where the shooting took place Monday.

An army spokesman said it was not known whether the dead boy, who was brought to a Nablus hospital Monday, was injured by Israeli troops. Palestinian sources also could not say how he was killed.

Two Israeli women were slightly injured Monday when stones were thrown at their cars as they drove through the West Bank. An Israeli soldier was slightly injured when Palestinian stones and bottles at a military patrol in the Dohsheik refugee camp, military spokesmen said.

Also on Monday, shoppers in East Jerusalem closed their stores for the third day in a row to protest the killings.

Brigadier General Ephraim Sneh, head of the Israeli Civil Administration in the West Bank, said the situation was "very serious."

See FRANCE, Page 2

See ISRAEL, Page 2

U.S. Paying Price For Trade-Offs In Weapons Sales

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Twenty years ago, Raytheon Co. won a contract to sell its Sparrow air-to-air missile to the Israeli government. As part of the arrangement, Raytheon agreed to transfer technology, equipment and know-how to Israeli defense electronics companies, a big Israeli electronics company.

Raytheon even trained Israeli engineers at its plant in Lexington, Massachusetts.

But now Raytheon is paying the price: Spineless, the Aspid, sold as an Italian export, is cutting into sales of the Sparrow. Some military analysts say the Aspid is superior to the Sparrow and, in part because the Aspid's development costs were one-tenth those of the Sparrow, it sells more cheaply than Raytheon's missile.

It is precisely such exceptions that are fueling a growing discontent over the increasingly common practice of offsetting the cost of U.S. weapons by granting foreign buyers technology transfers, trade favors and other concessions.

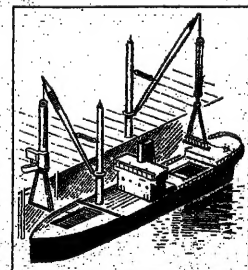
Without offsets, arms manufacturers in the United States probably could not keep foreign sales at their current \$40-billion level. American arms manufacturers are eager to sell large quantities of their weapons to the countries that have created a buyers' market, particularly in Japan, Canada and Western Europe.

The Defense and State departments have been reluctant to view arms exports as a principal means of projecting U.S. influence, by establishing U.S. weapons as the standard for Western armaments and creating a dependence on the United States for spare parts.

Avnashil Khoshdel, the government's spokesman, for example, is caught in precisely that dependency. He views arms exports as a principal means of projecting U.S. influence, by establishing U.S. weapons as the standard for Western armaments and creating a dependence on the United States for spare parts.

But lately, there is a growing feeling that the short-term profits from foreign weapons sales, and even the long-term gains they provide, may not be worth the long-term costs. Many now fear that the United States is giving away technology far too easily, and that, as a result, sophisticated foreign products such as the Aspid are displacing American goods at a cost of billions of dollars of lost exports.

The new pits the Commerce and Treasury departments, which are unhappy about the economic effects



Spineless, the Aspid, sold as an Italian export, is cutting into sales of the Sparrow.

of offsets, against the Pentagon and the State Department, which say they are necessary. And the Pentagon, concerned about the United States' ability to compete, may soon get into the act.

"A strong case can be made that these concessions and contractors are in fact deindustrializing the United States," said Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

"Although the amounts involved now total in the billions of dollars each year," he said "it appears that no one really looks at these matters or understands their consequences with regard to jobs, employment and opportunity for the American people."

Many outside the government are concerned, too. Anthony C. Warren, chief executive of North American operations for PA Technology of Princeton, New Jersey, a consulting firm, said: "We're giving away a technology blueprint that has been very expensive to develop and helping foreign competitors compete in areas where the United States has a leadership position. I find this extremely dangerous."

Still, almost every foreign purchaser of weapons is demanding some sort of offset. A 1985 survey of 154 military contractors by the International Trade Commission found that foreign military contractors associated with offset sales total \$22.5 billion between 1980 and 1984, nearly half the \$47.5 billion total foreign military sales.

Many countries have laws requiring offsets. Norway requires that it get used to be able to sell some of its military hardware to the value of either

See TECHNOLOGY, Page 15

A Drought At the UN Orators Debate Parched Throats

By Elizabeth Kolbert

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Issues of economic justice, human rights and national sovereignty have long stood in the way of harmony at the United Nations. On top of that, there is the issue of the drinking water jug.

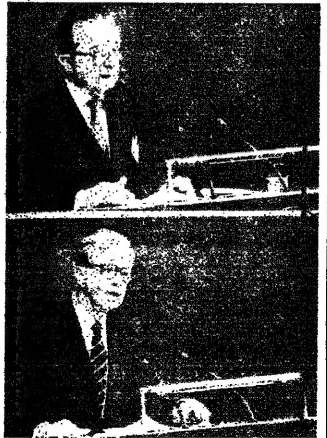
For three hours Friday evening, the UN Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Fifth Committee, debated the implications of restoring drinking water jugs to committee rooms.

The jugs, which each delegate receives on a tray with several glasses, were removed from the 15 rooms in the secretary-general's cost-cutting drive. The estimated savings: \$100,000 a year.

The debate — sometimes scolding, sometimes less so — had implications that went beyond parched throats. One delegate voiced concern that an "unfortunate symbolism" could be created if the United Nations were to supply itself with water while cutting humanitarian aid around the world.

The secretary-general's cost-cutting drive has been known as the UN as the "current fiscal crisis," to supply an effort to eliminate \$85 million from next year's budget, about 10 percent of the total.

At the end of the meeting, according to the official summary, the chairman of the committee, Evan Fournier, of Cuba, suggested, as the meeting stretched into the evening, that the overtime pay for translators



Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, top, was supplied with drinking water when he addressed the General Assembly on Sept. 23. A week later, President Virgilio Barco Vargas of Colombia had to do without.

and guards might have cost as much as the discontinued water service.

The international ice water incident began with a resolution by the Second Committee on economic and financial issues, which last month asked the secretary-general to reinstate the drinking water jugs. Because the resolution had financial implications, it had to go through the Fifth Committee.

Despite the objections of Ma-

Pretoria Says It Detains 256 Children Under 16

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government has acknowledged that 256 children under the age of 16 are being detained without charges, the youngest of whom is 11 years old and 115 of whom are aged 12 to 14.

The official figures, which are the first released by the government since the imposition of a state of emergency June 12, fall far below those alleged by anti-apartheid monitoring groups.

Last month, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, in starting a "Free the Children" campaign, estimated that during the past five months, 8,800 people under 18 have been detained. These were allegations that they have been physically abused and tortured while in prison.

It is the first time the government has officially addressed the issue of children being held in prison without charges for long periods, despite an increasingly bitter campaign in the black townships against the practice.

Adnan Vlok, minister of law and order, said Sunday night that he was "deeply concerned and saddened

Jesse Jackson, on Trip, Warns Japanese to Respect Minorities

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Reverend Jesse Jackson, accusing Japanese corporations of "total insensitivity to the legitimate business interests" of American blacks, Hispanics and women, said Monday that he would encourage a consumer boycott of Japanese products unless a "new relationship" was created.

Although American minorities purchase large numbers of Japanese cars, videotape recorders and other consumer products, he said, they are ignored when it comes to awarding dealerships, franchises and advertising contracts. If that situation does not change, he said, "we will organize to end the relationship."

Mr. Jackson, who arrived Monday in Japan at the outset of an Asian tour, spoke after a 45-minute meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

He warned: "We're intelligent enough to trade with those who trade with us, and intelligent enough not to trade with those who refuse to trade with us."

Mr. Jackson appeared to be speaking Mr. Nakasone by using the word "intelligent." In September, the prime minister touched off a dispute by saying, in a discussion of educational and intellectual achievements, that the "level is lower" in the United States than in Japan because of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans.

Mr. Jackson said that the "negative and insulting statement" was "a very much a live issue."

Mr. Jackson, who ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984, criticized Japan's treatment of Koreans and other minority groups. He said that the discriminatory fingerprinting of Japanese residents was "very parallel to the identification badges or pass books inside South Africa."

On the issue of South Africa, Mr. Jackson accused Japanese companies of "moving in" to fill a vacuum created as U.S. companies withdrew their investments.

He singled out Hitachi Ltd., the electronics company, for supposed

selling computers that South Africa "can use for military purposes." Hitachi has insisted that it does no such thing.

Japan maintains no diplomatic relations with South Africa, and in recent months it has expanded its economic sanctions, although at a measured pace and in tandem with similar actions by the United States and West European countries.

Mr. Jackson is to take part in a conference in Tokyo on human rights and to meet Japanese business leaders.

He is the second prominent American black to visit Japan since Mr. Nakasone's remarks about minorities. The first was Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, who took a conciliatory stand as head of a delegation that came two months ago.

By contrast, Mr. Jackson was caustic, and he dismissed an apology that Mr. Nakasone had made in September.

"The diplomatic apology was toward the Congress," Mr. Jackson said. "It was not given toward the people who were insulted and demeaned."

Swiss officials said Monday, officials said, Mr. Nakasone told Mr. Jackson that his government planned to case fingerprint requirements for Koreans and other non-Japanese.

As for American blacks and Hispanics, Mr. Nakasone reportedly said he would encourage Japanese businessmen to develop another relationship, but he warned that this was a matter for private industry.

On Monday, Mr. Jackson asserted that while surveys showed that Americans owned two million Japanese-made cars, no blacks owned a Japanese auto dealership in the United States. Members of his delegation said later that, in fact, there were black dealerships, but very few.



Jesse Jackson

The flavour of an island in a single malt



Isle of Jura SINGLE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY

BANK: U.S. Asks Swiss Legal Aid

(Continued from page 1)

President Ronald Reagan dismissed Colonel North on Nov. 25, after it was learned that up to \$30 million from Russian arms purchases had been funneled to the Nicaraguan rebels in 1986.

It also has been reported in Washington that Reagan administration officials said Colonel North administered a Swiss bank account used to transfer some million dollars provided by the anti-Communist ruler of Brunei, Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah.

Swiss officials said Brunei was not mentioned in the U.S. request Monday.

Crédit Suisse officials would only say that they had blocked withdrawal from one of their Geneva accounts last Friday, at about the same time that the Swiss Foreign Ministry informed them of the first American message.

Beat W. Hubacher, a spokesman at the bank's Zurich headquarters, said the bank had begun an internal investigation following reports in the United States that one of its accounts was involved in the arms transfers.

"We read about it in the newspapers for the first time," Mr. Hubacher said, "and had our own inquiry on this."

"We wanted to know the truth behind this question too," he added, "then we heard that the United States wanted to ask for legal assistance."

The question of freezing bank accounts, most notably following the fall of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, has worried bankers here that the nation's bank secrecy laws could be compromised. Swiss authorities also counted the former President Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti after he was overthrown.

It was believed that among the three Americans named in the request is Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former member of the National Security Council staff.

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Students in Paris demanded Monday the resignations of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and members of his cabinet. The unrest followed the death Saturday of a protester.

Rebels Tell Manila Truce Is in Jeopardy

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Communist negotiators said Monday that a cease-fire scheduled to begin Wednesday would be jeopardized by a military order allowing troops to patrol in rebel areas and to seize weapons from insurgents.

They said they had written to President Corason C. Aquino saying that unless the "belligerent" posture of the military is changed, "we are afraid that the past on both sides may not be still at all on Dec. 10."

Mr. Aquino met last Monday with military leaders and with the government's cease-fire negotiators, apparently to resolve this question.

The issues involved points of contention that were left unresolved in the agreement signed Nov. 27. A Communist negotiator, Antonio Zúñiga, said Monday that these issues could lead to immediate action even if the cease-fire goes into effect on schedule.

Also Monday, another Communist negotiator, Carolina Malay, said the military would have to stop peace could be achieved at long last.

As U.S. bases remained in the Philippines.

"The bases have to go," she said. "They are the core of American domination," she said.

The points left unresolved in the cease-fire agreement and raised Monday by the Communists involved key issues of sovereignty.

The government refused in the cease-fire agreement to allow the Communists to designate zones of influence into which Communist forces could not intrude, leaving the possibility of armed clashes if soldiers continue to patrol freely.

It also refused to prohibit military seizure of unauthorized weapons, raising the possibility of military attempts to disarm the insurgents.

In a statement over the weekend, General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said that Philippine law prohibits the carrying of unauthorized firearms.

But he instructed troops to avoid any "confrontational situation."

Defense Minister Rafael M. Bito said the military would continue its patrols and suggested to reporters that armed rebels would do best to remain in the mountains where they cannot see them.

WORLD BRIEFS

Indian Police Kill 6 in Southern Cities

NEW DELHI (AP) — The police opened fire Monday killing six people during riotous protests in several cities in the southern state of Karnataka.

Five people died in the temple city of Mysore when the police fired at a group of demonstrators who "burned violent" and tried to set fire to public property, the state-run radio reported. At least three rickshaws and four people were injured.

The police fired at a group of demonstrators who "burned violent" and tried to set fire to public property, the state-run radio reported. At least three rickshaws and four people were injured.

A sixth person was killed and at least two others were injured in the state capital of Bangalore as the police fired after a group failed to disperse inside the radio report said. The latest deaths raised to 17 the number killed in two days of disturbances set off by a newspaper article the Muslims considered offensive.

Nuclear Pact Is Ratified by Australia

CANBERRA, Australia (Reuters) — Australia became Monday the eighth nation to ratify a treaty declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

The treaty formally goes into effect when Australia's instrument of ratification, signed Monday, is lodged with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation in the Fijian capital, Suva. It was agreed in principle by 13 nations of the South Pacific Forum in August 1985 and allows individual states to set their own policy on visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships.

The ratification occurred just hours after France exploded its seventh nuclear device in the region this year. Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia described France's tests at its Mururoa Atoll site in French Polynesia as "tragic and we hope temporary."

Pressure Grows on Palme Investigator

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden's national prosecutor became Monday the second official to call for the removal of the man leading the investigation into Prime Minister Olof Palme's assassination.

The prosecutor, Magnus Sjöberg, said that Hans Holmér, the Stockholm police chief, should be replaced on the case by a lower-ranking officer. Mr. Sjöberg said Mr. Holmér should be used as "a higher authority" to whom detectives could turn if need be.

Mr. Palme was shot dead by a lone assailant Feb. 28 in central Stockholm. Police have failed to produce a conclusive motive or to find the murder weapon. Last week, the government's chief law officer, Bengt Hansson, pressed for Mr. Holmér's removal in a report that accused the police of serious mistakes in the early stages of the inquiry.

U.K. Wins \$3.7 Million in SDI Work

LONDON (UPI) — Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, announced Monday the award of \$3.7 million in contracts to the British government for research into the Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based missile defense system.

At the same time, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d arrived in London for talks with his allied counterparts about anti-terrorism measures. British and U.S. spokesmen said his trip was not related to questioning Mr. Weinberger about the Iran affair, a U.S. official said.

Mr. Weinberger, who is on an eight-day trip to Europe and Morocco, announced the award of five contracts to the British Defense Ministry, three of them dealing with research into finding a defense against medium-range missiles that could be used by the Soviet Union against targets in Europe.

Caspar W. Weinberger

Bolivia Copter Downed; Doctor Killed

LA PAZ (UPI) — Drug traffickers shot down an air force helicopter searching for a cocaine laboratory in central Bolivia, killing a military doctor and injuring at least five other soldiers, an official said Monday.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said the traffickers shot down the French-made Lama helicopter Sunday in the Chimoren region of central Bolivia, U.S.-funded narcotics police began hunting for the drug traffickers Monday and military squads were expected to leave late in the day, weather permitting, he said.

The Chimoren region in the Chapare Province is the most productive coca-growing area of Bolivia. The leaves of the coca shrub are used in making cocaine. The region is 145 miles (235 kilometers) southeast of La Paz. Mr. Barthelemy did not identify the doctor or the five soldiers. He also did not say what kind of weapon was used to shoot down the helicopter.

For the Record

The death toll from a bus crash in northwest Turkey on Sunday rose to 25, as six more persons died Monday in the hospital, Turkish radio reported. Sixty persons were injured.

Israel and Egypt began talks Monday with an independent arbitrator panel charged with settling a territorial dispute over the tiny Taba coast on the Gulf of Aqaba.

Prime Minister Mahabir S. Soko of Zaire began talks Monday with U.S. leaders in Washington expected to focus on efforts to bring peace to southern Africa and on Zaire's severe economic problems.

Report Says Stalin Sought Konev Death

MOSCOW — Josef Stalin wanted Ivan S. Konev, who was then commander of the Soviet Army's Western front, executed in the autumn of 1941, according to memoirs published Monday.

In posthumous reminiscences, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov said Stalin turned against Konev, who was later one of the Soviet Union's most honored war heroes, after he failed to stem the German advance.

Marshal Zhukov, who generally is regarded as the military architect of Moscow's eventual victory over Nazi Germany, records that Stalin summoned him on October 10, 1941, to tell him he was being appointed to command the Western front.

Conversations with the marshal were recorded in the memoirs by the late author, Konstantin S. Simonov, and published in the weekly journal Ogonyok.

Stalin condemned Konev and other commanders, he said. He called for an investigation of Konev's conduct and that he then be court-martialed.



William Modibedi, one of 256 children held in South Africa.

FRANCE: Chirac Abandons University Reform Project

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Chirac had been forced into a humiliating political retreat after eight months of maintaining a delicate balance between his own conservative coalition and the Socialist president.

The newspaper Le Monde said Monday that Mr. Mitterrand had appealed Wednesday to Mr. Chirac to scrap the education bill and restrain the police.

The reversal could damage Mr. Chirac's credibility among right-wing voters, and his government may find it hard to recover the initiative.

Since taking office under Mr. Mitterrand in March, Mr. Chirac has consistently maintained that the president has no effective role in domestic policy, but that he has been free to govern without interference from the Elysée Palace.

This argument, that the so-called policy of cohabitation with Mr. Mitterrand has left the president little more than a figurehead, is likely to have little credibility after the events of the past few days.

When Mr. Chirac finally withdrew the Devoquet bill, which was under debate by the National Assembly, after a meeting of senior ministers Monday morning, Mr. Mitterrand sides expressed satisfaction, stressing that the prime minister had taken the president's advice.

Mr. Chirac may now find himself accused of bowing to Mr. Mitterrand, a more serious charge for many of his supporters than giving in to the students.

But the major beneficiary of the crisis may be the man who said from the beginning that power-sharing with Mr. Mitterrand could never work, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a member of the centrist Union for French Democracy, the junior partner in the governing coalition.

Mr. Barre, Mr. Chirac's main conservative rival for the 1988 presidential race, has been waiting since March for the Gaullist leader's alliance with Mr. Mitterrand to crumble.

Mr. Chirac's strategy for 1988 has been to show that he can run an efficient administration in tandem with the president and thereby become a viable candidate to replace him.

ISRAEL: West Bank Unrest

(Continued from page 1)

dered the old campus of Bir Zeit University closed until after the Christmas holidays, army radio said.

A leading Palestinian university, with 3,500 students and is north of Jerusalem in the town of Ramallah, it has two campuses. Classes at the new campus are expected to resume Tuesday.

Two Palestinians were wounded in separate clashes with troops on Monday, one at a village on the outskirts of Jerusalem and one on the road to Ramallah, army spokesmen said. In both instances, the Palestinians threw stones at troops and refused to heed soldiers' warnings to stop, the army spokesmen said.

In other incidents spread throughout the West Bank, Palestinians erected road barricades, burned tires, threw stones and rioted, Israeli military officials said.

Authorities imposed a curfew on

CHILDREN: Pretoria Holds 256

(Continued from page 1)

a member of the security forces determined that it was necessary for the maintenance of public order, or for the safety of the detainee or for the termination of the state of emergency.

The commissioner said such detentions were also made for a "preventive nature."

They receive three nutritional, well-balanced meals per day as prescribed by qualified dietitians, the commissioner said. "Sufficient" for exercise is provided. The detainees' health is taken care of by qualified medical practitioners.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee said in a report issued last month that 8,800 of the estimated 22,000 detainees imprisoned during the current emergency were under the age of 18. However, precise statistics on the range of ages was unavailable, and until Sunday night there had been no official confirmation of children under 16 being held.

A study by the committee of 65 specific cases identified only 10 children as having "organizational links and leadership responsibilities." Only 15, the committee said, appeared in court and were formally charged before their release.

Of the remainder held without charges, the committee said in its report. "Some of these children may well be guilty of vandalism or looting or burning, or worse. Sadly, such acts occur. Society has brutalized them as it is brutalizing their oppressors. However, their guilt, if any, must be proven and not assumed."

Under South Africa's Child Care Act, the committee noted, a child is defined as anyone under 18.

The committee said the detention of children was "a blot on any country and any people who profess to be civilized."

Sudan Leader Visiting Rome

CAIRO — Prime Minister Sudan al-Mahdi of Sudan went to Rome on Monday for a four-day official visit, the Middle East News Agency reported from Khartoum.

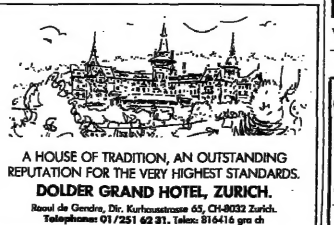
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60 Injured in Earthquake in Bulgaria

SOFIA — An earthquake has injured at least 60 persons and left more than 3,000 homeless in Bulgaria, the official press agency BTA reported Monday.

The epicenter of the quake Sunday was in the county of Veliko Tarnovo, 136 miles (220 kilometers) northeast of Sofia.

BTA reported Monday that the town of Simeizitsa and the village of Mirvo, Asenovna, Novo Graditsa, Nikopol and Shumen had been "most seriously affected."

The quake also was felt in parts of Yugoslavia and Romania, according to the press agency. The number of deaths was stronger than one that struck the same region in February.

The quake Sunday measured 5.5 on the open-ended Richter scale.

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Radio Riviera 104

Recent Law Said to Deter Illegal Aliens From Mexico

By Robert Reinhold

HOUSTON—One month after President Ronald Reagan signed the new immigration control law, arrests of illegal aliens along the Mexican border have dropped dramatically.

Immigration officials said they could not be sure the decline was a result of the legislation, which for the first time imposes criminal penalties on Americans who employ illegal immigrants. But they said they could think of other reasons that could fully account for it.

Arrests in some border areas have fallen by nearly 30 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

"We've noticed a lack of attempted entries, a lack of employment of aliens," said Jerry Hicks, deputy chief patrol agent for the Border Patrol in McAllen, Texas. His office covers 280 miles (450 kilometers) of the Rio Grande, through which millions have waded or swum illegally to the United States.

"The word our agents have now is that the alien-smuggling business is not really as hot as it used to be," he said. "They're not really sure what this new law is about."

Mr. Hicks said, "They're afraid of a lack of a market now for aliens."

Arrests in the McAllen sector dropped by 28 percent, from 7,780 in November 1985 to 5,593 in November. It was the first time in three years that there had been such a decrease for any month.

According to Mike Williams, chief patrol agent for the El Paso sector, there were 15,553 arrests in November, as against 20,786 in October and 19,908 in November last year.

Apprehensions of aliens are not necessarily a direct indicator of illegal immigration. The tally varies according to Border Patrol staff levels and priorities. But fluctuations in the number of arrests offer at least a crude gauge.

Immigration officials say several factors contributed. In some areas, mainly near El Paso, the Rio Grande has been unusually high this year and the weather cold, making passage across the river difficult.

Moreover, the new law requires agents to obtain a warrant to search for aliens on farms and ranches, and that has deterred enforcement.

Also, the provision offering amnesty to aliens who were in the United States illegally before Jan. 1, 1982, has made agents a little reluctant to approach some suspects. Finally, Border Patrol officers have been diverted to investigations of drug smuggling in some areas, such as McAllen.

Government officials pulled together a program of action. President Miguel de la Madrid dismissed his minister of ecology and urban development and replaced him with Victor Manuel Camacho Solis, a former deputy minister in the budget ministry.

Getting ready for the coming winter has been one of the minister's priorities.

"We still have much to do," Mr. Camacho Solis said in a recent press report to the president. "There is much that the government and society must do to improve air quality."

Nearly two dozen anti-pollution measures have been taken in recent months with varying degrees of success. They range from introducing gasoline with lower lead content to planting more trees to setting up stations where motorists can voluntarily have their cars' emissions tested.

The center of the government's plans is a valley-wide air pollution monitoring network operating 24 hours a day to watch for dangerous buildups of contaminants.

A list of 271 major industrial sources of pollutants has been compiled. A system has been adopted for ordering the sources to curtail activities when pollution levels reach a certain level.

Decisions to order certain factories to shut down will be made early, depending on regional pollution levels and prevailing winds.

Environmental groups have questioned the government's will to order factories to temporarily halt production, given Mexico's economic situation and the lost income such orders would entail.

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U.S. Causes Violence to Continue, R.F. Botha Says

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG—Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Monday that U.S. foreign policy had been a constructive role in the affairs of southern Africa because, he asserted, U.S. foreign policy has been discredited.

Mr. Botha made his comments in an hour-long interview, in which the agency in the ruling National Party government toward Washington repeatedly came to the surface.

He said that the White House, by allowing its foreign policy to be co-opted by Congress with the passage of the anti-apartheid sanctions bill, had made negotiations between South Africa's white government and the black majority impossible, thereby guaranteeing a continuation of violence.

"It is a historic tragedy that a country like the United States cannot see this," Mr. Botha said. "The United States, he said, will have to bear the responsibility for a prolongation of the state of emergency in South Africa, which has been in effect since June 12."

His government, he added, was still dampening down on dissent, and he signaled that restrictions on the press would be tightened soon.

Referring to an offer last week by Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to make available his offices for negotiations between South African blacks and whites, Mr. Botha said: "We are against that kind of interference. But even if we were not, how reliable is it?"

What would Congress do, he asked, with any deal that Pretoria made with Washington?

He was asked whether Pretoria would shy away from any U.S. initiatives to resolve the conflict.

"I have no choice," the foreign minister replied. "Where does it lead me? If I decide that your Congress is a foreign policy institution, what do I do then?"

Mr. Botha said he was "immediately" more than invested in writing off the United States from South Africa foreign policy. But he said he found little en-



R.F. Botha

Mr. Botha derided what he termed Washington's "notoriously inconsistent" foreign policy, asking why South Africa was expected to risk across borders "even when we have firm evidence of cross-border terrorist attacks on us."

He contended that the Reagan administration had made no demands on black-ruled "front-line" states that South Africa says harbors guerrillas who want to overthrow the Pretoria government.

By "automatically censoring South Africa all the time" without applying the same standards of conduct to other southern African nations, Mr. Botha said, the United States has undermined any chance of beginning conciliatory negotiations while impeding Pretoria's efforts to reform the country's political and social system.

"It encourages violence," he said. "The people say, 'Violence is working. The more violence, the more we can cripple the country.' In effect, this U.S. legislation assured that we will have a state of emergency longer than we would have."

Mr. Botha contended that his government was preparing a clampdown on political dissent. He did not say what measures would

be taken, but suggested that new restrictions on the press were involved.

After being summoned twice by the South African president, the country's major newspaper publishers have agreed in principle that a tightening of self-censorship is needed to counter a "revolutionary onslaught."

"It is of great importance, from my point of view and also from a foreign policy point of view," the foreign minister said, "that stability and order must be restored. The intimidation and killing of people must stop. Unless you do that, normal democratic rules that we are all attached to, that we all subscribe to will be eroded to such an extent that nothing will remain of democracy."

As part of the state of emergency, reporters are prohibited from referring without official authorization to the movements and actions of security forces, and from reporting statements deemed to be subversive.

Nonetheless, Mr. Botha stated

that South Africa still had a free press.

But he said, "The impression that has been created is that this country is ungovernable and going up in flames. This simply is not true."

Professor Told to Leave

A British professor who has lived in South Africa since 1971 was served with a deportation order Monday and taken into police custody. The Associated Press reported.

Philip Bonner, who teaches history at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, was ordered to leave South Africa by Monday, according to the British consul. The Department of Home Affairs, which handles deportations, would give no reason for the expulsion.

Mr. Bonner is an expert of the history of trade unions and was an editor of the South African Labor Bulletin, an academic journal sympathetic to the black trade union movement in South Africa.

Mexico City Fears Worse Air Pollution But Government Fights Back With New Cleanup Efforts

By William Stockton

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY—After three months of record-setting air pollution, Mexico City residents are treated to a rare sight. So clear is the fall air that the two volcanoes that tower over the city are clearly visible, nearly naked against the sky.

Mexico City's air pollution is so bad that residents rarely catch more than fleeting glimpses of snow-capped Popocatepec and Iztaccihuatl, rising nearly 17,000 feet (5,450 meters) above sea level to the southeast of the city.

The "sky-island" visibility of the volcanoes is down to an ominous warning of the day to come.

The crisp air almost certainly means that an atmospheric inversion has formed during the night. A layer of cold air has settled over the Valley of Mexico, trapped by a layer of warm air a few hundred feet above.

Within a few hours, the huge cloud of pollutants that rises each day from the city of 18 million people will be trapped beneath the inversion, sending pollution read-

ings climbing steadily toward the danger level.

By 9 A.M., visibility will drop to a quarter mile and the air will be so thick that eyes water and lungs hurt. For some people outdoors, each breath will be an effort.

In recent weeks, however, the inversions have lifted by 10 or 11 feet, meaning the trapped pollutants rise into the atmosphere, reducing their concentration at ground level.

But they are expected to grow worse this month and in January and February.

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Breast Cancer Deaths Rise for Group in U.S.

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The death rate from breast cancer in young and middle-aged white women has soared sharply upward after more than a decade of steady decline, the National Cancer Institute reported Monday.

Officials said they were uncertain whether the unexpected surge represented a new problem or simply a statistical fluctuation in the agency's annual review of cancer statistics. Most of the findings reinforce evidence of trends that were apparent from previous reports.

The report reignites a dispute over whether the multi-billion-dollar war on cancer in the United States has been making significant progress in reducing the toll of death and illness from the disease.

This year the cancer institute placed greater emphasis on statistics indicating that the death rate from cancer has been decreasing among Americans under the age of 65.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, director of the cancer institute, called the decline "one of the most encouraging cancer statistics we see this year."

He attributed much of the improvement to advances in cancer treatment that have saved patients who might otherwise have died.

But Dr. John C. Bailar 3d of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, a critic of cancer statistics, said that statements in the report and an accompanying press release were "basically incorrect" because they emphasized the positive while playing down other data.

It was true, Dr. Bailar said, that cancer death rates had fallen for those under 55. But, he said, it was also true that the rates had risen for people 55 and older, a group that accounts for the majority of cancer deaths.

Government officials pulled together a program of action. President Miguel de la Madrid dismissed his minister of ecology and urban development and replaced him with Victor Manuel Camacho Solis, a former deputy minister in the budget ministry.

Getting ready for the coming winter has been one of the minister's priorities.

"We still have much to do," Mr. Camacho Solis said in a recent press report to the president. "There is much that the government and society must do to improve air quality."

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Business takes off with Falcon

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

America Can Compete

Suddenly, there is a hopeful glimmer of compromise on foreign-trade legislation. While the Reagan administration and Congress still fill the air with the pros and cons of curbing imports, both sides are now starting to talk sense on a key issue: helping displaced workers find new jobs.

The world can hardly afford new protectionist curbs on the huge American market for foreign products. Trade expansion is vital. It creates jobs, stimulates growth and thus helps markets for all countries' exports. But it also means layoffs in industries that cannot compete.

For too long, the administration and Congress have focused on protectionist solutions. Congress pushed for import restrictions; the administration has been more than willing to yield to protectionist pressure. Now it appears both are weakening to the reality of the importance of international trade.

Workers laid off because of competition from imports need help in getting a new start. Recognizing that, the government started "trade adjustment" aid a quarter-century ago, during the administration of John F. Kennedy. The program has been expanded several times, but it is still not as effective as it should be. It does not regard displaced workers as a federal responsibility, even though federal policies of its administration — most of all, the large budget deficits — caused the enormous trade imbalance

that brought on those workers' distress. Faced with the president's objection to adjustment assistance, creative thinkers in and out of government now advance alternatives that would not enlarge the deficit. Jobs would be created, for example, by allowing to take their full allowance of unemployment benefits in a lump sum as a nest egg for starting a job search or to make it possible to take a new job at lower pay. Employers might be induced to give more advance warnings when they plan cutbacks, provide in-house training in new skills even when layoffs are not threatened and make pension benefits more readily transferable when an employee changes companies.

Such ideas need support. President Reagan's new upbeat campaign theme: "Make America more competitive." In Congress, New Jersey's Senator Bill Bradley and others have advanced proposals of this kind before without success; prospects look brighter now. And a leading business group, the Business Roundtable, has also urged such reforms.

Adjustment aid offers no miraculous cure for unemployment that remains as high as 10 percent. But protectionism would make it worse. Protecting jobs in uncompetitive industries would deprive workers of adjustment aid and cause a drag on its growth.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Of Trillions and Taxes

It turns out that Ronald Reagan will be the president to send the first trillion-dollar budget to Congress. No longer does that seem ironic. Mr. Reagan has presented himself each year as a budget-cutter, and the Democrats have found him converted, at least in the same way. But the cutting has been selective. Total spending in Mr. Reagan's six years in office has gone up roughly 40 percent. Without the deficit, deficits and debt have both ballooned so that Mr. Reagan now annually helps to create the problem against which he then proceeds to rail. The national debt was \$1 trillion when he took over in 1981; it will be \$2.5 trillion when his term ends.

Not all the pressure Mr. Reagan has put on the budget have been bad. On the contrary, for a while in the 1970s, the defense budget became a kind of piggy bank from which successive presidents took money to finance a munificent expansion of domestic programs. The military budget needed to be restored, and the president has done that. The civilian side of the budget needed, conversely, to be well weeded, and he has done that too. Tax away defense and interest on the debt, and federal spending is about \$550 billion, down from the \$700 billion flows from just four programs: Social Security, Medicare, and civil service and military retirement. All four of these have been substantially lightened since Mr. Reagan took office.

The large and fuzzy public service employment, trade adjustment assistance and revenue-sharing programs that plumped up Mr. Reagan's budget when he took office have been discarded. The subsidized housing program whose cost was rising faster than even proponents felt comfortable with has

been put on hold. A bipartisan truce has been worked out on the other major program, the Social Security trust funds. In the first two Reagan years, they have been declared off-limits. Under pressure from the president, Congress has also worked its way through the major public works programs and the programs that support the middle class: aid for college students and veterans' benefits. All have been turned about as much as there exists political will in either party to trim them.

There remain some programs we would like to see cut. The national debt is the budget: small business and export subsidies and the regional development funds. But these are not fiscally significant.

Not is spending continuing to rise, defense spending after years has now been frozen by Congress two years in a row, and this year set domestic spending was frozen as well. Increasingly the spending side of the budget is a dry hole. Mr. Reagan is resorting to such wiggling as asset sales to bring in money. The deficit is not a problem, it is a fact. The deficit is not a problem, it is a fact. The deficit is not a problem, it is a fact.

There are many possibilities: a small increase in income taxes, a small increase in the share of Social Security or other benefits. Mr. Reagan may be looking for a way to bring in more money. The deficit is not a problem, it is a fact. The deficit is not a problem, it is a fact. The deficit is not a problem, it is a fact.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The 'Contra' Games

When Congress last year voted \$27 million in "humanitarian" aid for rebels in Nicaragua, it assigned the task of delivering the aid to the State Department. Congress's intent was plain: to keep the CIA out of this program and to limit help to "nonlethal" shipments of food, clothing and medical supplies. Now it appears that the State Department evaded that restriction by allowing the use of the same plan to send both humanitarian aid and weapons to the rebels.

It paid the round-trip costs and used other funds, perhaps profits from arms sales to Iran, to cover the cost of the aid. Within Central America, thereby saving the "contra" tens of thousands of dollars. According to James LeMay of the New York Times, at least one plane loaded in Miami performed such double duty. American personnel assumed that the State Department was monitoring weapons drops on a day-to-day basis. And The Washington Post reports that, despite denials, the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador was regularly informed of weapons drops.

But in October, after the plane carrying Eugene Hasenfus was shot down in Nicaragua, Congress was told that there was no such "commingling" of humanitarian and arms aid. So unflinching Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who added that it was perfectly legal for crews to fly "humanitarian" aid to

Central America and then use the same plane for arms drops, since the State Department, it assigned the task of delivering the aid to the State Department. Congress's intent was plain: to keep the CIA out of this program and to limit help to "nonlethal" shipments of food, clothing and medical supplies.

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Other Comment

Economic Fatigue in Japan

After almost 40 years of nonstop expansion, the Japanese economic dynamism is beginning to show the first signs of fatigue. It is now all but impossible for Japan to attain the 4-percent growth in gross national product for fiscal 1986-87 forecast by the government earlier this year. The slowdown

is largely the result of the international exchange rate policy adopted by leading industrialized countries over the past year; the yen has undergone an appreciation in excess of 40 percent since September 1985. It should be warmly welcomed by all Japan's trading partners whose trade accounts are in deficit.

—THE TIMES (London)

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OPINION

America's Sanctions Have Closed South Africa's Ears

By Herman W. Nickel

The writer was the U.S. ambassador to South Africa from 1982 to October 1986.

NEW YORK — While the passage of the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 appears to have satisfied a widely held American desire to "do something" in the face of repression and injustice, there can no longer be any doubt that it has made it even more difficult than it was before for the United States to influence the course of events in South Africa.

Predictably, the South African government has not become more amenable to American pressure and coercion. On the contrary, it is now more obvious and truculent.

Before President P. W. Botha decided, sometime last spring, that sanctions had become inevitable, his cabinet used to at least consider what was known as "the American factor." Pretoria knew it had to pay some price for enabling Reagan administration to resist the pressures for punitive measures from Congress and the American public — and it was willing to play along as long as its internal and regional security requirements, to which it inevitably gave priority, did not interfere.

Thus, Pretoria grudgingly accepted as political reality both public and private criticism in congressional proceedings on the scope and pace of reform, and in some cases — though by no means all — acceded to them. It also allowed American assistance to community-based private organizations concerned with black education and employment. It even tolerated the training of black trade unionists and entrepreneurs — organizations often deeply suspected by the white establishment. This tolerance may now be at an end.

Mr. Botha's vitriolic reaction last month to a congressional mandate investigation of human rights abuses in the townships, the arrest, in Vredenburg, of the Lutheran leader Dean Simon Pienaar (a son of the U.S. Embassy had managed to get out of the country), and the refusal to heed U.S. protests against the relocation of a black township near the city of Pretoria are clear evidence that he is no longer prepared even to listen to American pleading. American sanctions also are sure to have an effect on the national election campaign ex-

posed next spring. The election no longer will be fought on reform issues but rather on a theme of reunifying white voters to stand together against a middle-class world. Already, the need to work together to beat sanctions has turned the previously adversarial relationship between the government and the reformist business community into a cooperative one.

With such a reaction reinforcing the uncertainty about South Africa's future, the exodus of leading American companies has

The Botha cabinet used to at least consider what was known as 'the American factor.'

further eroded U.S. influence. Now, however, one hears less of rejoicing by disaffected whites like Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Allan Boesak and more concern about the future from among the black workers of General Motors and other companies.

Thus, American leverage, never nearly as powerful as either South African blacks or concerned Americans wished it to be, has been substantially reduced. The situation in South Africa and the region threatens to become more critical. Internally, the Botha government has failed to bring repression to a sensible end, and it appears to be determined to "rough it out," thus virtually ensuring continued social and economic chaos. Externally, the dangers of a destructive tit-for-tat cycle between South Africa and its ultra-hostile but economically dependent neighbors have increased.

The inescapable reality is that southern Africa is one economic organism with South Africa as its hub, and any attempt to ease the region's

economic and political tensions is doomed to fail if it ignores this fact. Yet the necessary regional cooperation is critically dependent on breaking the logjam in South Africa itself.

What this means is that the South African government must at some time with representatives of the black leadership — including Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress — for open-ended, good faith negotiations, with matching commitments from all parties to exercise restraint and desist from violence. South Africa's neighbors have a palpable interest in helping America facilitate such a process.

Unfortunately, in the current post-sanctions atmosphere — with a defiant South African government more suspicious than ever of Western intentions and the African National Congress feeling confident — progress for such desperately needed negotiations are remote.

The Commonwealth's "Eminent Persons Group" failed to initiate something along these lines when it visited the region last spring. But Pretoria effectively destroyed the effort, leaving cross-border raids against the purpose of ANC targets before the ANC's willingness to negotiate could be tested. Thus, a great opportunity was lost, although — significantly — the Nelson Mandela endorsed the concept of talks.

This need not condemn the United States to inactivity. While the sanctions provisions of the Anti-Apartheid Act received all the attention, the bill also put a large majority of the U.S. Congress firmly on record in favor of a negotiated solution rather than a "revolutionary scenario" — for a truly democratic post-apartheid constitutional order and against yet another repressive system.

These sections of the bill could serve as a useful antidote, not only to delusions among radical whites that the West has now signed on to support their revolutionary struggle but also to fears among whites that the West is insisting that they commit political suicide. Clearly, both these perceptions are irrational to negotiation and they must be put to rest.

The United States could go one step further now by encouraging its major allies to join it in



BY HERMAN W. NICKEL

a common declaration that goes beyond a condemnation of apartheid and endorses a negotiation process. We must make clear that we oppose massive repression and revolution but do not want to waste time and resources that devastate the country and the region in the process. And we should leave absolutely no doubt that what we want to see is an accommodation, negotiated by South Africans themselves, that effectively protects the rights of all. Since all American's allies are under domestic political pressure to take a stand, they should be receptive to such an approach. The economic summit meeting in Italy, could provide a suitable occasion.

The unique realities of the South African situation demand accommodation. For in such circumstances winner-take-all schemes are prescriptions for continued repression and strife. The United States has a moral and political obligation in seeing this accommodation occur, not later. If at the moment it cannot do more to counter false notions that militate against it, it should at least make it clear that it is

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

With an Arms Accord, Reagan Can Still Recoup

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Forget those "tweeping political agreements" which are the staple of the arms control process. The United States would have to scale back its "sweeping" arms control ideas and go for something simple and realistic.

He might, for example, pick up some of the threads of "pointing arms" from Iceland and enter into a five-year strategic arms treaty with Mr. Gorbachev along these lines:

• Bar deployment of, but permit limited use of, nuclear weapons in Europe, but permit research, for that period, research probably could not proceed beyond the laboratory.

• Reduce the number of nuclear weapons by an agreed percentage on both sides — probably less than the 50 percent that has been bandied about.

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On the latter point, the new Democratic Congress may well force a weakened president to return to the negotiating table.

Limited though it would be, such an agreement would give Mr. Reagan some credit for his efforts to bring about a strategic arms treaty with Mr. Gorbachev.

It is the right wing's nightmare that a struggling president will give away the national security in a desperation agreement. But even if Mr. Reagan were willing to make such a deal — and it is far from clear that he is — it is far from clear that his erstwhile supporters even

to fear it — there would be no chance for Senate ratification. Instead, to get an agreement, the president would have to scale back his "sweeping" arms control ideas and go for something simple and realistic.

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OPINION

Sleaze and 'Contra' Arms:
The Cause Was Wrong, Too

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Cynicism, mendacity, secrecy: Those are the watchwords of the Reagan administration underworld. Only a specialist could keep up with all the details that are pouring out now, the plotting and the knavery. But the essence is clear.

It goes back to the obsession with Nicaragua. When Congress forbade military aid to the "contras," President Reagan did not accept that judgment. He signaled his administration to proceed by other means.

Once again a U.S. administration has discovered that there is a deep feeling about the 'leak' in the country.

The bright idea of sending money for the contras from the Sullivan of Brunei. Secretary of State George Shultz approved an "ad hoc" bill on the record of a principled man. The Sullivan bill, passed last summer, and several million of his dollars went into a Swiss bank account run by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the White House staff.

All kinds of money were begged and begged around the world. Then there was the problem of arranging for the covert delivery of the weapons in the contras to the Congress and the prohibition. For that a supposedly private network, closely linked to the Reagan administration, was set up.

To get the favor of the business, think about an outfit called Stanford Technology International Trading Group Inc. It was created by an Iranian arms dealer, Albert Hakim, now a U.S. citizen.

Stanford's president is Richard Secord, a retired air force general and a specialist in covert operations. He and Mr. Hakim were introduced in the 1970s by Edwin Wilson, the former CIA contract employee who is now serving a prison term for his secret dealings with Libya and its leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. The fingerprints of Mr. Secord are all over the covert arms shipments to the Nicaraguan contras. A Stanford employee, Robert Dutton, who is a retired air force colonel, handled the logistics of the supply operation. Another friend of Mr. Secord, Thomas Clines, who is

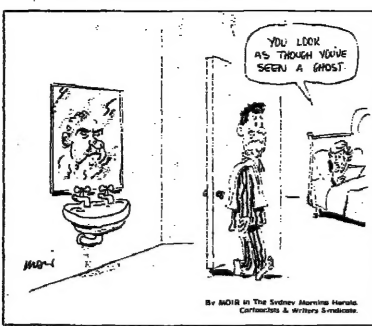
a former CIA agent, hired the pilots. The flights to the contras went from Panama, a Salvadoran air base dominated by U.S. military advisers. The senior adviser, Colonel James Stoen, closely monitored the clandestine operations. It turned out that the same planes were being used for the "humanitarian" aid that Congress had authorized and for the weapons drops. When asked about that, Mr. Abrams said there was nothing wrong with it because the State Department was not paying for the leg of the flight that was taking the weapons from Panama. The money for that was coming from other sources — for example, presumably, the Sultan of Brunei.

"If we contract an airplane and crew," Mr. Abrams said, "it does not make us responsible for other work they may do while in Central America."

Exactly. Or as the American satirist Tom Lehrer once put it in a song: "Once the rocket is up, / Who cares where they come down? / It's not my department, / Says Werner von Braun."

There are those, like that's what you. Once again an administration has discovered that there is a deep feeling about the 'leak' in the country.

Many supporters of President Reagan are deeply unhappy about the lawlessness and mendacity about the requirements of law will not be tolerated. Many supporters of President Reagan are deeply unhappy about the lawlessness and mendacity about the requirements of law will not be tolerated. Many supporters of President Reagan are deeply unhappy about the lawlessness and mendacity about the requirements of law will not be tolerated.



By Seymour Chwast. The cartoon is by Seymour Chwast.

There Are No 'Bad' Ideas

Elliot Abrams is correct in drawing a parallel between Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago" and Armando Valladares' "Against All Hope" (in "Let There Be Honor: Rights Workers Go Free," Nov. 20). The publication of "The Gulag Archipelago" shattered lingering illusions in the West of an existing Soviet socialist utopia and was instrumental in the French intelligence's swing from left to right. In the same way, Mr. Valladares' prison memoirs cast a bright light upon the essentially evil nature of Castro's regime and provoked a re-evaluation of the Cuban revolution among its Western defenders.

These related realizations occurred, thankfully, as a result of free discussion and exchange of information. The very openness of Western society renders the process of penetrating the truth a bumpy but always interesting and healthy journey. Yet, Mr. Abrams, in defending the immoral and fundamentally undemocratic arrest of Colombian journalist Patricia Lara (in "The One Colombian's Case: Accusations of Links to Terrorism," Nov. 18), has essentially argued that the American people must be

protected from ideas allegedly antithetical to those of their government. At heart, Mr. Abrams' paternalistic premise that "government knows best" is strikingly similar to Mr. Castro's. It is unfortunate that our assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs has gone so much to undermine his legitimacy as a critic of totalitarian practices. PAUL J. COOK, Calverton, Italy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

new Christian community, the very people whom they claim to be helping. Bishop Ding Guangjun, head of the Three-Self organization, is in good company when he speaks out against the introduction of religion by deceptive means. PHILIP L. WICKERILL, Overseas Coordinator, The Amity Foundation, Hong Kong.

Unethical Smoking Ads

Just the other day I attended a pop concert where I was surrounded by 15- and 16-year-olds. What shocked me was not the loud music, but seeing those young kids smoking heavily. I believe in Adam Smith and free-market principles. But up to a point, I know that here in Switzerland the majority of cigarette advertising is targeted on the young. For a product known to kill or cripple a relatively high proportion of those who use it, such advertising is clearly unethical, especially as the product has no practical utility. Marketing does more than satisfy existing consumer needs—it creates them. JAMIE PAGE, Geneva.

A Sad Christmas Story

What a sad Christmas story is your front-page article "Santa Claus Express" (Nov. 23). Brings Christmas to Appalachia (Nov. 23). No wonder the train's Santa doesn't, "Ho, ho, ho." It's a merry way to pass the time for those King-Poor, Tennessee, businessmen: watching hungry Americans as they scramble

Game of the Name: Plays for the Forgetful

By Nardi Reeder Campion

HANOVER, N.H. — I used to think I had a disease because I couldn't remember people's names. I've discovered most everyone suffers from this complaint. Forgetting names is as widespread as the common cold — and possibly more dangerous. Once you forget a friend's name, the friend never forgets you forgot it. Some pretend it doesn't matter, some kid you, some walk, all remember. You do, too, especially in the middle of the night. And once you embarrass yourself by forgetting someone's name, you don't like that person much anymore.

In literature, name-confusing is considered funny. Shakespeare, Dickens, Wilde and Shaw entertain us with self-important characters who suffer the ultimate put-down — being called by the wrong name. And laughter explodes every time an actor is addressed by a screwy version of his character's name.

In real life, a rose by any other name does not smell as sweet; it just smells. Some people can't even remember their own names. I know a newly married woman who burst into tears when a clerk asked her new name. She just couldn't think of it. Huckleberry Finn, awakening at 7:15

MEANWHILE

Grangerford's, couldn't recall the 1 a.m. name he had used the night before. Always rumble-witted, he teased Jack Grangerford. "I bet you can't spell my name." "G-o-o-g-e, J-a-s-o-n," Buck said, and Huck took note so he could rattle it off like he was used to it. The Huck Finn plot is not recommended. I once asked, "How do you

spell your name?" and the acid aura was "the way everybody spells Jones."

Children can be a help. My grand daughter Iris remembers everybody, but when the nameless terror strikes I do dare ask for her help because of her high-decibel whisper. Some chronic name-forgetters rely on a spouse's V-necktrap mind that snaps up everything, but spouses can't always be trusted. One woman, mad as her husband found him the wrong name on purpose in almost wrecked a business deal. Honesty isn't the best policy. While a woman in our church complained, I never knew her. It was forthright. "The name your name," I said, "I promise I remember it." She snapped, "That's what you said last time."

If someone says, "I bet you don't know who I am," it's foolhardy to reply, "That's right." Perhaps the only answer is "I never bet."

One tiny asset in the name game is age. The sculptor Louise Nevelson, 86, was approached by a stranger with, "What's in Chalmers?" She thought a while and replied: "I've lived a long time. I'll have to remember." And when Winston Churchill was greeted familiarly by an unfamiliar face, he reportedly said: "Sir, one of the few advantages of age is that you can be more open about your defects. Who the hell are you?"

Sometimes people attach disproportionate importance to remembering names. There's a math professor at Dartmouth who memorizes the freshman book and wows the incoming students by knowing their names. James Farley, the former postmaster general, advertised a microchip memory. The people he dazzled never suspected that sides were slowly feeding him their names.

A friend pointed that the worst sensation is bluffing. He panicked when a woman he recognized sat down beside him on a train. He could not recall her name. She mentioned her brother. Clutching at straws, he said, "What's your dear brother doing these days?" She gave him a look and said, "Oh, he's still president of the United States."

People who run conventions and reunions think name tags are the answer. I think they're booby traps. You can't glance at them without getting caught: if you aren't wearing your glasses you can't even read them.

Perhaps there is no answer. The forgetting of people's names may be an affliction one learns to live with. But Samuel Johnson gave us a good tip: "The true art of memory is the art of attention." Who ever forgot the name of his dog or his mistress?

The writer is preparing a book of essays. This appeared in The New York Times.

General News

Moscow Gives Its Thirsty Masses a Break

By Gary Lee

MOSCOW — Stringent measures to reduce consumption of alcohol have been loosened in Moscow after consumption from the streets that sell wine, beer and cognac now are open for nine hours daily on weekends instead of six, according to city officials and a report in Moskovskaya Pravda, a local newspaper.

Food stores that removed liquor from their shelves when the anti-alcohol laws were adopted in June 1985 are now restocking it, according to Nikolai Tchernykh, an official at the Soviet Society for the Promotion of Sobriety.

Some restaurants that had gone dry after the laws were introduced are now offering wine, beer and even vodka with meals.

After a sharp initial drop, consumption of wine and some other alcoholic beverages is registering a slight rise in the Russian Republic, according to Mr. Tchernykh.

The stringent measures on drinking were an early initiative of Mikhail S. Gorbachev when he came to power in 1985. While the restriction of liquor has drawn criticism, letters decrying the sins of drink and calling for prohibition still

are signed in the state-controlled press, indicating that the issue remains divisive among the leadership.

The new citywide measures were introduced by Moscow's Executive Committee to relieve the long lines for alcoholic beverages. Moskovskaya Pravda said last week. Lines from daily outside liquor stores across the country are now or more before the 2 P.M. opening and persist until the 8 P.M. closing, it said.

Now stores sell wine, beer and light alcoholic beverages beginning at 11 A.M. on weekdays. Calling the move "an experiment," Moskovskaya Pravda said "it will lead to reductions in a number of lines."

Hours were trimmed for buying vodka. Formerly available from 2 to 8 P.M., it now goes on sale at 4 P.M.

The increased availability of lighter drinks may be designed in part to help the Soviet Union recoup revenue it has lost in 19 months since the anti-alcohol laws were introduced.

Expanded hours and limited supplies are viewed in Moscow as relief for the light drinker. It is widely contended that cutbacks in store hours, increased fines for drunkenness and the drunken aimed at heavy drinkers had penalized

citizens who might want to celebrate a festive occasion with champagne or vodka.

Mr. Tchernykh, who does not drink, said of the anti-alcohol laws: "Everyone is for them, but it turns out everyone is against them, too. No one wanted to give up the idea that a birthday or a wedding or holiday cannot be conducted without drinking."

Officials cited by Moskovskaya Pravda said the changes did not constitute a retreat from the campaign against alcoholism.

"The very timetable does not contradict the essence of the government's decisions," it said.

A Pushkin member, Yegor K. Lipachev, praised the anti-alcohol measures in a speech in July, saying that they had brought a 30-percent decrease in drinking across the country.

Mr. Tchernykh outlined other measures being taken. Scenes involving drinking have been out from 200 popular movies, according to the recommendations of a Communist Party review board, he said, and reforms in plays, operas and some literature to heavy drinking have been considered.

He said that classics such as "The Brothers Karamazov" would be spared.

U.S. Admiral At NATO Dies at 55

The Associated Press

NAPLES — U.S. Admiral Arthur S. Moresan Jr., 55, the commander of NATO forces in southern Europe, died Monday of a heart attack.

Admiral Moresan also held the post of commander of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe. He was in command during the U.S. bombing of Libya in April.

From May 1983 to October 1985, he served as assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. His previous posts included deputy chief of naval operations for plans, policy and operations and commander of the U.S. Naval Station at Subic Bay, Philippines.

Sydney Harris, 69, Communist and Author

CHICAGO (UPI) — Sydney Harris, 69, an author and syndicated columnist, died Monday after heart surgery.

His books include "Strictly Personal," "A Majority of One" and "Clearing the Ground."

Other deaths: General Le Trong Tin, 72, a key North Vietnamese commander in the final offensive that defeated South Vietnam in 1975, Friday of a heart attack in Hanoi.

Seymour Lipton, 33, a self-taught sculptor whose work has been exhibited around the world, Friday in Glen Cove, New York.

Doris R. Smith, 48, a former vice president and general manager for CBS Radio, Wednesday in Norwell, Massachusetts, of cancer.



Arthur S. Moresan Jr.

Trial of Terror Suspects Is Postponed in Paris

Reuters

PARIS — The murder trial of three alleged members of Direct Action, a leftist guerrilla group, was postponed indefinitely Monday after a fifth juror withdrew.

Judge Xavier Verlain adjourned the court without setting a date for a new hearing, the sources said.

The withdrawals follow threats by one of the defendants, Régis Schoeller, 29, to the judge and jury after the trial began in the heavily guarded law courts here on Wednesday. He said they would be

subject to "the rigors of proletarian justice."

Mr. Schoeller, a self-proclaimed Communist revolutionary fighter who is believed to be a founding member of Direct Action, refused to appear in court on Thursday. He is accused with two brothers, Claude Halphen, 30, and Nicolas Halphen, 33, in the killing of two Paris policemen in May 1983.

In France, a jury is composed of nine persons, with four reserve jurors.

A juror withdrew last week because her grandmother had died. Three jurors sick on Friday.

Court officials said that jurors were "perforated" by threats made against them. One juror told court officials that he was nervous and could not sleep.

Suspect Charged in Blast

A suspect has been charged in connection with the July 9 bombing of a police building in Paris that killed one person and injured 27, court sources said Monday. The Associated Press reported.

The suspect, Gilbert Vecchi, 32, arrested Wednesday in France, near Paris. He also was charged with "destruction of buildings and goods using explosive substances having led to a death," the sources said.

Direct Action has claimed responsibility for the bombing, which demolished the fifth and sixth floors of offices housing an anti-crime squad in central Paris.

BIG CROSSWORD

WINE & MEAT SATURDAY, THE FARMER NEWSPAPER'S CROSSWORD CHALLENGE—INDULGE YOURSELF ALL WEEK.

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When you make a great beer, you don't have to make a great fuss.

Malaysia Mandates Jail Terms in New Secrecy Act

By Barbara Crossette

From Times Service
BANGKOK — The Malaysian government has made jail sentences mandatory for anyone caught with unauthorized possession of a range of government documents.

The action was taken last week in amendments to the 1972 Official Secrets Act covering cabinet records, state executive committee papers and all documents relating to national security, defense or international relations. The move had been opposed by the country's press and by the country's press and by lawyers' organizations and public interest groups.

Under the law approved by Parliament on Friday, any minister, without exception, label a paper secret or restricted. Such information will then be protected from questioning in open court.

Two former prime ministers who

are members of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's own political party have criticized the legislation.

Tan Sri Abdul Rahman, the country's first head of government after independence in 1957, called it a threat to freedom of speech. Hassan bin Oun, who preceded Mr. Mahathir in office, said the new law would set back freedom of expression to "the time of the Japanese occupation."

Malaysian lawyers and political scientists say Mr. Mahathir's government has also made unauthorized disclosures of information increasingly common to officials. In the last two years, a Malaysian reporter for the government-controlled New Straits Times and

an American correspondent for The Far Eastern Economic Review were arrested separately and fined. The Malaysian for reporting on defense procurement and the American for reporting on relations with China. Under the new law, both would have automatically gone to jail when found guilty, even though their information was provided by government officials.

The tightening of the Malaysian law follows the action of Singapore in amending its Newspaper and Printing Presses Act to give the government greater control over the circulation of foreign periodicals in the country.

Singapore's own newspapers are already severely restricted, and many Singaporeans turn to foreign publications for news.

In October, the amended act was first used against Time magazine, which had published an article on the opposition leader, Joshua Ben-

jamin Jeyaretnam, that the government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said was inaccurate on several legal points. Time's circulation in Singapore was cut from 18,000 copies a week to 9,000.

Also in October, Indonesia, another of Malaysia's neighbors and partners within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, closed that country's most influential afternoon newspaper, Sinar Harapan. The closure followed a series of exclusive articles on plans for important changes in regulations.

The publication of the reports, which later proved true, was thought by Indonesians to be only a pretext for silencing a paper that had become a hotbed in its coverage of the regime of President Suharto.

Throughout Southeast Asia, there has been a growing, outspoken involvement of Western groups in the battle to preserve press freedoms, an emerging trend that many

in the region believe signals a strengthening of opposition in influential sections of these fast-developing societies.

In Singapore, opposition to the newspaper act amendments cost the president of the Singapore Law Society his title after the government moved to tighten the limits of dissent open to professional groups.

The lawyers were led last summer by Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong that they were "on a collision course with government" because they were interfering in areas outside their expertise in commenting on press laws.

Francis Seow, the former president of the legal organization, which represents all the country's lawyers, said it was hard for him to see how any law could be outside the scope of the Law Society's interests.



Mahathir bin Mohamad

Nkomo Aide's Release Brings Union of Parties Closer in Zimbabwe

By Allison Sparks

Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The release last week of Zimbabwe's most important political prisoner, Dumiso Dabengwa, signals an impending announcement that the long-standing major parties have agreed on a unification plan, sources close to the leadership of the two organizations said.

Since black-dominated Zimbabwe succeeded white-ruled Rhodesia in 1980, the country has been riven by regional strife reflecting the geographical power bases of the two political parties. The two groups had joined in an uneasy alliance during the guerrilla revolt against the white-minority government.

The parties are the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, and the Zimbabwe African People's Union, headed by Joshua Nkomo.

According to the sources, Mr. Mugabe, whose goal is to make Zimbabwe a one-party state, will be president of the new coalition. Mr. Nkomo is to be named a vice president, sharing the position with the No. 2 man in the Mugabe party, Simon Muzenda.

Mr. Nkomo's party is to be given seats in the central committee and parliament of the new party proportionate to the 16 percent of the vote it received in last year's general election, the sources said.

Mr. Mugabe's forces were accused of committing atrocities in the villages of Matabeleland, the southwestern region of Zimbabwe, as they sought to crush dissidents who had allegedly reverted to guerrilla activities in that stronghold of Nkomo followers. Mr. Nkomo has always denied any connection to dissident guerrillas.

Mr. Nkomo initially opposed Mr. Mugabe's goal of a one-party state, but senior party sources say he and his central committee have debated the issue and now favor it.

"A decisive factor was the need to unite the country in the face of South Africa's destabilization," an Nkomo aide said, referring to the widespread belief that South Africa

may retaliate against its black neighbors as part of its strategy of defeating the international sanctions campaign against it.

The two parties have been in odds since Mr. Mugabe and other nationalist politicians left Mr. Nkomo's party in 1963 to form the Zimbabwe African National Union.

A series of killings, of which Mr. Dabengwa's detention was the most serious, has delayed completion of the merger for months. But House Affairs Minister Enos Nkhomo said recently that agreement was near and an announcement might be made before year's end.

Mr. Dabengwa, who was released two days before his 47th birthday, was chief of intelligence of the Nkomo party's armed wing, the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army. After the independence war, he emerged as the most charismatic figure in the party, idolized by its youth and regarded as the natural successor to Mr. Nkomo, who is 69.

Mr. Dabengwa and the former Nkomo guerrilla commander, Lieutenant General Lookoot Mawema, were arrested in 1982 after Mr. Mugabe's forces found arms hidden on farms linked with the Nkomo party.

They were accused of plotting to overthrow the government and tried for treason. Both were acquitted, but they were immediately detained under emergency regulations and held without trial in Chimurembi prison outside Harare.

General Mawema was released in March after contracting cryptococcal meningitis. He died two weeks later.

Mr. Dabengwa remained in Chimurembi and became a central figure in the merger negotiations. Friends reported that he favored the union move, but he refused to participate in any bargaining while still a prisoner.

SOURCE: INTELIGENT

WOMAN IN ZIMBABWE COURT

WOMAN IN ZIMBABWE COURT



Peter Wright, left, with his lawyer outside the court in Sydney.

Ex-Agent Says MI5 Duped Thatcher

Defending His Book, He Says Leader Was Misled on Spies

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Peter Wright, the former intelligence agent and author of a book that the British government says suppressed, asserted Monday that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had misled Parliament on security matters after being deliberately misinformed by the MI5 counterespionage agency.

Mr. Wright, who worked in London for MI5 for 20 years before retiring to Tasmania in 1976, was testifying for the first time since Britain took court action in Australia to prevent publication of his book, "Spycatcher."

He said Mrs. Thatcher was wrongly informed when she gave statements on a Soviet spy, Anthony Blunt, in 1979 and again in 1981 on Sir Roger Hollis, former head of MI5.

In his book, the 71-year-old Mr. Wright accuses the late Sir Roger of being a Soviet mole and identifies other people as double agents.

"In 1979 after Blunt was re-

vealed as a spy, Thatcher made a statement that was gravely misleading," Mr. Wright testified. "She should not have made that statement. She should either have said nothing or revealed all."

"I believe on that occasion she was misled by MI5. So I began to write a dossier, for it was my intention then to bring it to Thatcher's attention," Mr. Wright said.

Mr. Wright testified that he would be rendering a service to Britain by exposing how its leaders had shut their eyes to Soviet penetration. He admitted that if the book were published it would seriously embarrass the government and probably MI5.

The British government has never accepted that it was being invaded en masse by Soviet agents," Mr. Wright said in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, where the hearing is in its fourth week.

Mr. Wright said the ramifications of Sir Roger's actions were

enormous. He said they had not only affected British security but also extended to Australia, where Sir Roger helped set up the Australian Security Intelligence Organization in 1949.

Mr. Wright said there was nothing in his book that would damage Britain's national security and that it was of historical interest only.

The escape came six weeks after Flight Lieutenant Khairi Rahman escaped from the hospital ward in Karachi that he had been transferred to after completing illness. Lieutenant Rahman was arrested, the police said, as he drove a vehicle carrying 500 pounds of heroin.

International narcotics officials have been watching the two cases closely as an indicator of the Pakistani government's intent on keeping

Pakistan Acknowledges 2 in Military, Accused of Drug Smuggling, Escaped

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Two military officers who were named in two of the largest heroin seizures in Pakistan have escaped from custody, according to reports from Karachi.

Officials had seized a total of about 950 pounds (430 kilograms) of heroin being carried by separately by the two men from North-West Frontier Province, adjacent to Afghanistan, to Karachi, the shipping port for much of the heroin that reaches Western Europe and the United States.

Pakistani police officials acknowledged on Sunday in Karachi that Major Zakaouddin Afridi escaped from a maximum security cell in the Malli Cantonment area in Karachi on Friday, a few days after court-martial proceedings against him had been completed. A verdict was expected soon. He was seized June 18, and police said he was driving a vehicle carrying 450 pounds of heroin.

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International narcotics officials have been watching the two cases closely as an indicator of the Pakistani government's intent on keeping

ing pledges to crack down on narcotics trafficking.

Heroin from Pakistan is thought to account for 85 percent of the drug reaching Western Europe.

Western experts estimate that more than 50 percent of the 6.5 tons of heroin flowing into the United States each year come from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, with most of it being shipped through Karachi.

Narcotics control has become a major issue between the United States and Pakistan, particularly with a multimillion-dollar aid package for Pakistan to come before Congress in the spring.

The two seizures involving the military officers were treated as an unusual matter.

Most drug seizures in Pakistan are followed by widespread publicity. But in this case there was little mention of the arrests and they scarcely noted the military connection.

While Pakistan has been under civilian rule for almost a year, the military retains a powerful role in the country's politics, and incidents involving military personnel are treated carefully.

Officials have acknowledged both escapes but otherwise have refused to comment. Investigations into the two cases have led officials to suspect that drug traffickers in the Afghan border region have been using military officers to ship heroin because they believe the officers will not be searched closely.

Narcotics experts monitoring the drug flow through Pakistan say that substantial progress has been made to tighten screening at the country's major airports, but they concede that the port of Karachi remains troublesome.

Officials say that a new pattern of trafficking has developed in recent months that is difficult to stop.

Some Africans, especially from Nigeria, have been found to carry heroin in amounts of as much as one pound, concealed in body cavities. Some of the containers seized by Pakistani narcotics officials are the size of a large egg. An X-ray of a woman seized in Dubai on a flight from Karachi to West Africa showed five of the egg-sized containers in body cavities.

Pakistani officials interviewed recently in Karachi said they would approve the use of X-ray machines at Karachi airport if the United States would provide the machines.

U.S. officials are understood to be reluctant to supply the machines, apparently because they would raise questions of possible human rights violations.

Cease-Fire Attempt Fails in Lebanon

Reuters

BEIRUT — Palestinian and Shiite Moslem forces fought house-to-house battles at a hilltop village in southern Lebanon on Monday, security sources said.

The fighting dimmed hopes that Iranian mediation would end nine weeks of fighting around five Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and in the south.

Two Iranian officials in the southern city of Sidon were unable to implement the cease-fire, which was scheduled to take effect Sunday evening.

Snacke followed from Maghdoush, which overlooks the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain al Helweh, as combat raged near the village church, the security sources said. Some artillery shells struck the

outsides of Ain al Helweh, which has at least 20,000 inhabitants.

In Beirut, explosions and bursts of machine-gun fire echoed from the Chata and Buj al-Baqen neighborhoods, where Palestinian sources said eight persons were wounded Sunday night.

A withdrawal of fighters from Maghdoush and shipment of emergency relief supplies to the refugee camp of Rashidiyah at Tyre further south were to have occurred Monday as part of the cease-fire.

Nabih Berr, the leader of the Shiite militia Amal, and the Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front supported the proposed cease-fire, but it was rejected by the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat.

The Amal-Palestinian feud has

claimed at least 600 lives and forced thousands of people to flee their homes.

Low-Level Meeting

Arab diplomatic sources said that few foreign ministers were expected to attend an emergency session of the Arab League on the fighting in Lebanon, partly because of Syrian opposition. Reuters reported from Tunis.

The PLO, which requested the meeting, is not sending a top official, PLO officials said.

Taber al-Marri of Jordan and Tariq Aziz of Iraq are the only foreign ministers of the Arab League's 21 members to have announced their intention to attend, the diplomatic sources said.

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Camel cigarettes are known for their rich flavor and smooth taste. The advertisement features a large, stylized camel logo and the word 'CAMEL' in bold, capital letters. Below the camel, it says 'CAMEL FILTERS' and 'TURKISH & AMERICAN BLEND CIGARETTES'. The background of the advertisement shows a desert landscape with a camel and a person riding a horse.

Pointdexter Persuaded Reagan to Resume Iran Arms Sales, Officials Say

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—After deciding in December 1985 to resume arms sales to Iran, President Ronald Reagan was persuaded by his new national security adviser last January to resume the sales, former and current administration officials have said.

The adviser, Vice Admiral John M. Pointdexter, told Mr. Reagan that the resumption of the sales was the only way to gain the release of the remaining American hostages in Lebanon, the officials said Sunday.

Talks were continuing, the officials said, but the hostages had collapsed because of the president's decision the month before to halt further arms sales to Iran, either directly or through Israel.

It has been reported before that the sale had been stopped and then resumed, but it had not been known who had persuaded the president to resume the sales. At the time of his reported persuasion, Mr. Pointdexter had just succeeded Robert C. McFarlane as the president's national security adviser.

Some of the new information has been provided by State Department officials, past and present, and some by White House officials.

The State Department was not privy to most of the secret Iran operation this year, Secretary of State George P. Shultz did take part with Admiral Pointdexter in a crucial meeting with Mr. Reagan last Jan. 7.

There has been much tension between the State Department and Admiral Pointdexter since the first disclosures about the Iran operation last month, as department officials realized that they had been deprived of crucial information.

State Department and White House officials said that when Mr. Reagan was reminded by Admiral Pointdexter that the only hostage freed until then, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, was released in return for an American-constructed ship, they had to act. Mr. Reagan was reported to have said in September 1985, the president agreed in mid-January to permit a limited amount of American arms to be supplied to the Iranians again.

But at the time Mr. Weir was freed, the United States had been led by the Israelis

to expect that all seven of the known hostages would be freed.

Mr. McFarlane has told the Senate intelligence committee that because only one had been released, and because there was no sign that the provision of arms had produced a breakthrough with Iran, Mr. Reagan agreed on Dec. 8, 1985, to send Mr. McFarlane to London on Dec. 8 to tell an Israeli official and an Iranian intermediary that the United States would no longer countenance arms shipments to Iran.

But Mr. Reagan remained so concerned about the failure to free the other hostages that he asked that the issue be discussed with his top aides again on Jan. 7. Mr. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger again argued against arms sales to Iran, as they had done in December, officials from the State Department and the White House said.

It is unclear what position was taken in January by William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was reported to be critical of the idea in December.

After hearing the arguments, Mr. Reagan, in an unusual and highly secret procedure, signed a "finding" on Jan. 17

allowing arms to be sold to Iran with the goal of making contacts with moderate elements and to gain the hostages' release.

The president also instructed the National Security Council staff to be operationally in control of the secret moves and to keep knowledge of the operation so restricted that the State Department was not informed, State Department officials said.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a member of the National Security Council staff, was given day-to-day responsibility for the efforts to gain the hostages' release. He was in contact with Israel's senior anti-terrorism official, Amiram Nir, who directed Israel's continued shipment of arms to Iran, the officials said.

"You have to understand that the president was very, very frustrated by the hostage dilemma," a former White House official said. "He really believed that if supplying some spare parts and arms would do it, he was ready to overrule both Shultz and Weinberger. And Pointdexter thought the risks were worth taking."

Colonel North held meetings with Iranian intermediaries in Europe, it has been reported, and with Israeli, leading up to

a plan for all the remaining hostages to be freed last May in return for more arms, and for a political dialogue to be opened.

Mr. McFarlane, Colonel North and others went to Tehran on May 28, carrying arms in their plane, but upon arriving they learned that no hostages had been freed.

Nevertheless, Admiral Pointdexter and Colonel North kept up the contacts with the Iranians, and after an additional shipment of arms in July the Reverend Lawrence M. Jenow was freed. After further arms shipments, David P. Jacobson was released on Nov. 2.

Two of the original seven hostages are still in captivity, and three other Americans have been kidnapped in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan's discussion about the Iran policy has taken place against the American policy of never paying ransom to free a hostage. Given that policy, Mr. Reagan has repeatedly denied publicly that the shipments of arms to Iran were to pay ransom for hostages.

In his radio address Saturday, Mr. Reagan again said it had not been his intention "to trade weapons for hostages."

But Mr. Reagan also pointed to the release of three hostages between Septem-

ber 1985 and last month as evidence of the success of the Iran policy.

Former and current officials have said the president's overriding interest in the Iran connection was to use the arms to gain the release of the hostages. They said the official explanation — to open a dialogue with Iran, to secure a strategic foothold and to end Iran's support for terrorism — were secondary to the goal of freeing the hostages.

Mr. McFarlane gave his version of events to the Senate intelligence committee in a six-hour closed-door hearing last week. He reportedly said that last December he argued against further arms to Iran because it was becoming too much of a hostage-for-arms deal.

Admiral Pointdexter resigned as national security adviser on Nov. 25 after it was learned that Colonel North had purportedly diverted payments by Iran for American arms to the Nicaraguan rebels. Colonel North was dismissed from the White House staff that day.

Admiral Pointdexter and Colonel North refused to provide information to the Senate Intelligence Committee last week, citing their Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

REBELS: U.S. Aides Say Nicaragua Insurgency, Unable to Raise Money, Seems Doomed

(Continued from page 1)

there will be serious pressure from the right to invade."

While the views of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz are not known, other senior officials are saying in public that they believe the contra program will be judged on its merits and not as a part of the Iran arms dispute. But in private many officials are saying the dispute, as an official said Sunday, "is probably a nonrecoverable disaster for the contra."

Another official who has been closely involved in the contra program for several years said, "If you wanted to bet the smart money, you'd bet that this thing is going to go down the tubes."

Last week the leader of the main rebel organization, the United Nicaraguan Opposition, also said it appeared that the insurgency might be doomed.

"We may now be seen as nothing more than the pet project of a lame-duck president," outside critics said. "The way it is, we're finished."

Administration officials and

contra leaders said they had believed that the several million dollars in private donations over the last year had come from "Iran millionaires and others," as an assistant secretary of State, Elliott Abrams said last week.

But the United Nicaraguan Opposition said in an official statement last week that in actuality they had received private donations "not exceeding \$1 million during 1986."

The state department administration officials acknowledged that the raising of the State Department, Brussels had given several million dollars to the contra, apparently indirectly. An official said public disclosure of the deal made it unlikely that the contra would survive.

Even with the money from Iran and Bremer and \$27 million in non-Iranian U.S. aid approved by Congress last year, the contra "have just survived," an official said.

"They kept alive and that's all," he said.

This year Congress agreed to \$100 million in aid, of which \$70 million was in military assistance.

Without further U.S. help when the \$100 million runs out over the summer, a contra official said, "we may have to pack up."

To win renewed support from the United States, Mr. Abrams said last week, the contra "will have to do it for themselves with their performance on the ground, both militarily and politically."

There is a chance the contra could lose part of even the \$100 million. After Feb. 15, Congress has the opportunity to vote to revoke \$40 million of aid subject to a presidential veto.

State Department officials say they are not seriously worried about that. But an official said that even before the Iran arms case became a factor, the loss of Republican control of the Senate had prompted many in the administration to believe they had better use the contra to score quick military victories.

"There had been a sense that they should be ready to go in March," the official said, "but even before Iran came up people were saying we may have to look like

we're making a difference in the January to February time frame, if this thing is to survive."

This official said the United States would probably urge the contra to "carry out significant economic reforms or something like that." Another official said, "We could get them to occupy a town for a while or take out some important infrastructure."

But an official noted that even if the contra were able to win significant military victories over the 65,000- to 75,000-man Sandinista army, and most officials said they are not capable of that, it would take as much as two months just to infiltrate enough troops into Nicaragua to fight."

Right now, there are 5,000 contra troops in Nicaragua and 13,000 in the camps in Honduras," the official said.

Another official said that the Central Intelligence Agency, which is in charge of disbursing the \$100 million in aid, "has been very, very slow handing it out."

"The contra is complaining about that," the official said. "At this rate, they couldn't even get the gear to them in time to move in January."

The agency does not plan to disburse any heavy military equipment, such as surface-to-air missiles needed to counter the Sandinista's Soviet-made heavy anti-aircraft weapons, until after the Feb. 15 congressional deadline passes, officials said.

BORDER: U.S. Helicopters Support Honduran Troops

(Continued from page 1)

try had denied Honduras's earlier report about the wounding and capture of Honduran troops. Carlos Tunstun, Nicaragua's ambassador to Washington, said: "It seems to me this must be part of a maneuver to distract the attention of the U.S. public from the scandal here, referring to the Reagan administration's secret arms sale to Iran."

There were reports that some Nicaraguan troops pushed three miles inside Honduras on Saturday and burned three villages that had

been abandoned six months ago because of clashes between Sandinista patrols and rebel units. As many as 10,000 rebel guerrillas, known as "contras," have been camped in the region during the past year.

The Honduran armed forces spokesman, Captain Carlos Quezada Aguilar, said in a broadcast that the Sandinista troops committed "an open provocation and a flagrant violation of our national territory."

He said the fighting at the border near the village of Cayuca, about 160 miles east of the capital,

Tegucigalpa, was "of considerable proportions."

The spokesman said the armed forces commander, General Humberto Rangelado Hernandez, had ordered the air force "to attack groups of Sandinista troops that have entered our territory, and these actions will not cease until the invading forces abandon Honduran territory for good."

Honduran fighter planes bombed and strafed Nicaraguan units Saturday and were airborne over the area again Sunday, according to a source familiar with the events. Honduras did not say which of its aircraft were used.

The air force has 13 French-made jet bombers, as well as Spanish and U.S.-made jet fighters, making it the most advanced air force in Central America.

The U.S. forces temporarily stationed at Palmarola sent helicopters to carry soldiers, ammunition, field artillery and rifles.

Honduras also moved its troops with some of its own aircraft, which include seven new helicopters provided in recent months by U.S. military assistance. Several hundred Honduran troops were reported to have been in the battle area.

A source in Tegucigalpa said Sandinista helicopters and artillery had supported the Nicaraguan troops.

It was the second time U.S. helicopters were used to transport Honduran troops to fighting in the border area. In March, the United States provided 16 helicopters after about 1,000 Nicaraguan troops surged across the border in a campaign to destroy a contra military training center 11 miles inside Honduran territory and a contra base camp named Las Vegas.

U.S. Files for Appointment Of a Special Counsel on Iran

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department released on Monday a broadly worded four-page document seeking appointment of an independent counsel to investigate Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and "other U.S. government officials" in connection with Reagan administration arms sales to Iran and diversion of the profits to Nicaraguan guerrillas.

The application, filed Thursday with the federal appeals court in Washington and publicly released Monday with the consent of the three-member court, would give an independent counsel latitude to investigate a wide array of possible criminal behavior.

"The independent counsel should have jurisdiction sufficiently broad to investigate and prosecute any and all violations of U.S. federal criminal law which his or her investigation may establish in this matter," the application said.

The application said Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d believes grants of immunity from prosecution may be necessary in the course of an inquiry.

The scope of the inquiry, said the application, is to be "in connection with the sale or shipment of military arms to Iran and the conversion or diversion of funds realized in connection with such sale or shipment."

SHULTZ: Role in Fund for Rebels Was 'Zero,' He Says

(Continued from page 1)

the most recent hostage-taking" of Americans. Three Americans have been taken hostage in Lebanon since September.

He said it was "outrageous" if Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the National Security Council aide who was dismissed Nov. 25, persuaded a businessman, H. Ross Perot, to post a cash reward for the release of American hostages in Beirut. "I know nothing about it," he said of reports about the alleged action.

Later Monday, Robert C. McFarlane, a former national security adviser, confirmed reports that he told the Senate Intelligence Committee last week that President Reagan approved an "indirect" shipment of arms to Iran in August of 1985.

Mr. McFarlane told the House committee the president authorized the indirect shipment of "small levels of arms to Iran for the purpose of strengthening domestic anti-terrorism." He did not name the third country involved, but Israel has been identified as having sent American weapons to Iran during late August or September of 1985.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, who made a preliminary inquiry into the matter at Mr. Reagan's request, said on Nov. 25, "Our information is that the disclosure about it, probably after the fact." Asked whether the Israelis made the shipment on their own

authority, Mr. Meese said, "That's my understanding, yes."

On Friday, Mr. Shultz said he had "not found anyone who has a recollection of the president approving" the Israeli shipment in advance. He declined at the time to identify the officials to whom he had talked.

Envoy's Secret Talks
 Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The U.S. ambassador in Lebanon, without informing Mr. Shultz, his superior, carried on secret conversations with representatives of the National Security Council about "arms and hostages" around the time of the release of David P. Jacobson on Nov. 2. Mr. Shultz told the committee.

Mr. Shultz said that the ambassador, John H. Kelly, who took his post Aug. 27, told him this weekend in a cable that he met with the former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, in July and August while he was ambassador-designate and had discussions "involving arms and hostages."

Between Oct. 10 and Nov. 4, Mr. Shultz said, Mr. Kelly reported he had "numerous conversations" with Colonel North and Second Secretary Richard V. Secord "relating to the hostages."

Colonel North was directing the arms transfers and the hostages program for the White House and was identified by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d as the only official

who has specific knowledge of the transfers to the contra of profits from the U.S. sales of arms to Iran.

General Secord, a retired air force general who has ties to suppliers of aid, has never before officially been linked to the Iran operation.

Mr. Shultz said he was "shocked" to learn after the event that one of his ambassadors had secretly communicated with Colonel North. He said he had ordered Mr. Kelly to return to Washington.

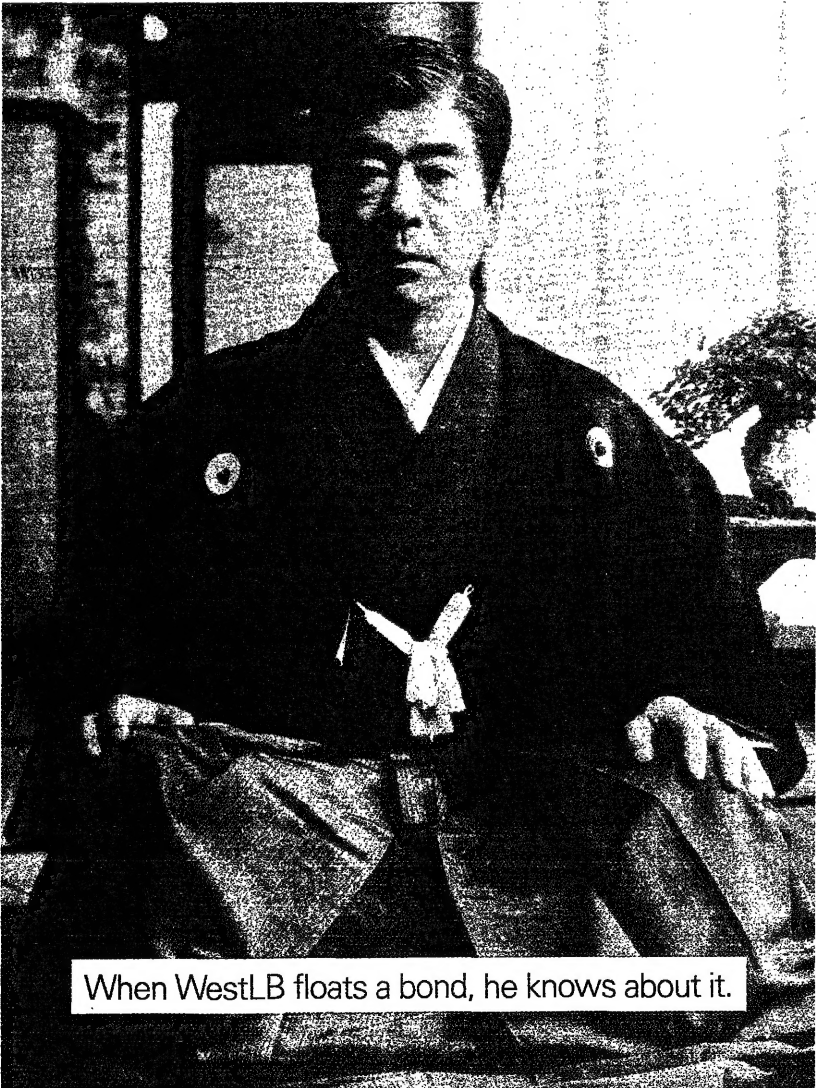
The secretary said Mr. Kelly had destroyed the records of his conversations with Mr. North but was prepared to discuss what had occurred "with the proper authorities."

Mr. Shultz quoted Mr. Kelly as saying that, during the conversations, he had with Colonel North and General Secord from Oct. 30 to Nov. 4 he "received and sent numerous back-channel messages" to and from the White House, Admiral Pointdexter, concerning the hostage negotiations.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Waves in International Fashion

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Like the three young American fashion designers covered here last week (David Cameron, Marc Jacobs and Norbury and Osuna), Patricia Clynne, Angel Estrada and Isabel Toledo are closely related to a new wave of international designers who include Romeo Gigli and Franco Moschino in Milan, Alistair Blair, John Galiano and Rafi Ozbek in London and Dick Branda and Patrick Kelly in Paris.

All are free spirits and able, as well as ready, to take more risks than their elders. Most are serious.

HEBE DORSEY

ly interested in couture but with a twist. The crazy poofs and crinolines that are all the rage seem a natural with them because they cater to a very young audience. The 1980s and Courages are distinct influences.

PATRICIA CLYNNE, 31, in business four years. A New Yorker. Not backed by anyone. "That's the big trick," she said.

Tall, pencil-slim, red-haired and taut, could have been a model. Didn't get into fashion design until the late '70s. Before that, with a degree in English literature from New York University, interested in creative writing. Has 60 accounts, including Bendel, Barney's, Bloomingdale's. Knows the in and outs of production and is very price-conscious. "When I find a fabric well-priced and that I love, I go for it in a big way."

Very interested in working with stores and doesn't hesitate to ask buyers to come for previews. Is ahead of her colleagues who only design two collections a year; Clynne has four, including resort. Changes style every season, but



Patricia Clynne (right) and model.

mostly works close to the body. Season before last (she did not show last season) lots of jersey and wool crepes in black and gray with bright pink blazers and coats.

Volume for 1985: \$200,000. Retail price: \$50 to \$600.

Point of view: "I like to work with beautiful fabrics and I like classic silhouettes but with a twist." Loves old movies, captivated by the Adrian glamour of Hollywood oldies. Admires Courreges: "He was so new, so different." Won the Claire McCardell Rising Star Award a few weeks ago.

ANGEL ESTRADA, 29, from Barrow, Alaska and skiny and topped by cascades of unruly black hair. Has loved fashion "as far back as I can remember, so it was no surprise to anybody." Two years in business. Volume for 1985: \$160,000. Hasn't shown a full downtown with fabrics, dummies and three sewing machines; he and two seamstresses do everything there.

Started as an illustrator. Took fine arts at Parsons School of Design but never graduated. Relates to the late 1920s. So far, has specialized in evening wear, very much inspired by Thierry Mugler. Does a lot of lingerie looks, with bustiers and Merry Widow corsets in heavy silk satins. The zippers give clothes a modern feeling. Uses lots of silk satin, chiffon, organza and black crepe.

Soft, tender, Edwardian color: almond green, pearl and silver gray, copper and mauve. "I work very closely to colors," he said.

Overall, a young and sexy look. Is trying to branch out into sports-

Used to be exclusive to Bergdorf Goodman, now sells to Barney's and Saks Fifth Avenue. Admires Yves Saint Laurent. His sister, Virginia, 25, who is also his muse,

designs all his jewelry. For her, he designed his first crinoline skirt, piped in chiffon.

ISABEL TOLEDO, early 20s, from Cuba. Has always sewn her own clothes. In her third season. Helped Diana Vreeland costume the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Husband Ruben Toledo, a painter, important in her career. He helps with the sketching, his father cuts the fabrics. Strongly shaped clothes with curved hems, ruffled collars and dramatic sleeves outlined with stitching.

Theatrical shapes evolve from season to season. Made her mark with modded jackets and lantern-shaped, puffed-out sleeves. Her fall collection had an almost medieval feeling with lantern sleeves in autumnal-colored jersey. Last collection used primarily jersey and denim, including a red denim.

Point of view: "A garment has to be forever. Even if it's new, it has to feel like it has a history."



Above right, Isabel Toledo (left) with a design from her new collection; below, Angel Estrada in workshop.



Photograph by Charles Galt

DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Active	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	2,219,000	27 1/8	27 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	1,500,000	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,200,000	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	1,100,000	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,100,000	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,100,000	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,100,000	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,100,000	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,100,000	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,100,000	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4

Market Sales	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	128,760,000			

NYSE Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00
NYSE Index	1,287.60	1,287.60	+ 1.00

NYSE Diary	Chg.	Prev.
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

Monday's NYSE Closing	Chg.	Prev.
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Monday's NYSE Closing	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

AMEX Diary	Chg.	Prev.
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

NASDAQ Index	Chg.	Prev.
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

AMEX Most Active	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
AMEX Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages	Chg.	Prev.
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Bond Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

NYSE Diary	Chg.	Prev.
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NYSE Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	Chg.	Prev.
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

Dow Jones Averages	Chg.	Prev.
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Dow Jones Averages	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

Standard & Poor's Index	Chg.	Prev.
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
Standard & Poor's Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

NASDAQ Diary	Chg.	Prev.
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
NASDAQ Diary	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

AMEX Stock Index	Chg.	Prev.
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00
AMEX Stock Index	+ 1.00	+ 1.00

NYSE Most Active	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4

NYSE Ends Mixed, Dow Gains

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices ended mixed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange in a session whipsawed by profit-taking and futures-related buying and selling. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.40 to 1,330.26. Half an hour before the close, it was up 15 points; an hour before that, it was down 4.

Losers outpaced gainers by about a 4-3 ratio. Broad-market indexes slipped. The New York Stock Exchange composite index eased 0.10 to 143.39, the price of an average share fell 4 cents and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slipped 0.01 to 251.16.

About 158.98 million shares changed hands, up from 139.83 million Friday.

The market opened mixed but soon slipped lower. Analysts said investors were taking profits, as they have been since the Dow hit a new high last Tuesday.

William LeFevre, senior vice president at Advent, said three losing sessions late last week reflected both the market's need to "consolidate gains" and its concern over the Reagan administration's arms sales to Iran. The weakness continued Monday until the Dow found support at the 1,310 level, he said.

Analysts said an uptick in the bond futures market carried into stock index futures so that the contracts traded at a premium to their underlying stocks. Arbitrageurs then sold the futures and bought the cash equities.

Strength in the Treasury bond futures market triggered "quite a few buy programs," said Charles Jensen, chief technical analyst at MKI Securities. Analysts said revived hopes for a

round of discount-rate cuts coordinated among major Western industrialized nations was behind the strength in bond prices.

Traders' sentiment was mixed. Potential developments in either the Ivan Boesky insider-trading scandal or Iranian arms sales has been weighing on the market.

"Everyone's wondering what's going to happen in the Oval office and in Central America," said James Andrews, head of the institutional trading desk at Jefferies Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia.

But Mr. Andrews said that even without news developments, some profit-taking is expected after the market's recent new high. The Dow set a closing record of 1,355.57 last Tuesday and has been losing ground ever since.

Mr. Andrews said that high was likely to hold for the remainder of the year, as investors take profits and wait for clearer indications on the direction of the economy and interest rates.

British Gas was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 9 1/4 from its initial price in its first public offering.

Pacific Gas & Electric followed, off 1/4 to 25 1/4. The stock began trading ex-dividend Tuesday.

Among other blue chips, IBM jumped 1 1/4 to 127 1/4. USX rose 1/4 to 2 1/4. General Motors was unchanged at 71. Philip Morris fell 1/4 to 74 1/4.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing rose 1/4 to 115 1/4 and Exxon rose 1/4 to 69 1/4.

Soft Broadcasting rose 1/4 to 11 1/4. It agreed to sell its 47.3 percent stake in the Philadelphia Phillies baseball team for \$24.1 million.

In the telecommunications group, American Telephone & Telegraph rose 1/4 to 134 1/4 and Bell Atlantic climbed 1/4 to 73.

NYSE Most Active	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
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NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600	128 1/4	128 1/4	+ 1/4

NYSE Most Active	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
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NYSE Most Active	1,287,600			
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600			
NYSE Most Active	1,287,600			
NYSE Most Active	1,28			

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Investigation Is Sought Into Murdoch Paper Bid

Sydney — Foreign Minister Bill Hayden of Australia has entered the controversy over Rupert Murdoch's attempt to take over Australia's largest newspaper group by calling for an investigation of the offer.

Mr. Hayden said during the weekend that he was disturbed by Mr. Murdoch's 1.8-billion Australian dollar (\$1.18 billion) bid for the Herald and Weekly Times and would raise the issue at a cabinet session.

The takeover bid, if successful, would give Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. a newspaper monopoly in three Australian cities and control of major newspapers in every state capital, Mr. Hayden said. "It would be a huge set of sentences spread throughout the country through provincial media and suburban papers," he felt.

The RWT and News Corp. groups would have combined daily circulation of 4.54 million against 1.23 million for the rival John Fairfax Group in Sydney and Melbourne, according to latest Audit Bureau of Circulation figures.

Eurotunnel Project Prepares For July Public Share Offering

Paris — Eurotunnel, the British-French consortium building the English Channel tunnel, is stepping up preparations for a major public share flotation scheduled for July, officials said here Monday.

They said the consortium had chosen the British merchant bankers Robert Fleming & Co. and the French Banque Indosuez to lead preparations for the £750 million (\$1.05 billion) offering.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

NYSE High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

**Saturday's
Closing
Prices**

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Grains

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Corn	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Soybeans	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Wheat	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Corn	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
Soybeans	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Wheat	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Corn	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Soybeans	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Wheat	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Livestock

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Cattle	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Hogs	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Pigs	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Cattle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Hogs	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
Pigs	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Cattle	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Hogs	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Pigs	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Cattle	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Currency Options

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
GBP	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
JPY	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
DEM	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
GBP	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
JPY	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
DEM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
GBP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
JPY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
DEM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
GBP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Metals

Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Copper	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Aluminum	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Zinc	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Copper	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Aluminum	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
Zinc	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Copper	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Aluminum	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Zinc	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Copper	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Stocks

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Commodity Indexes

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Financial

Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Stocks

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

Commodity Indexes

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Apple	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Oracle	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
Unisys	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
QED	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0

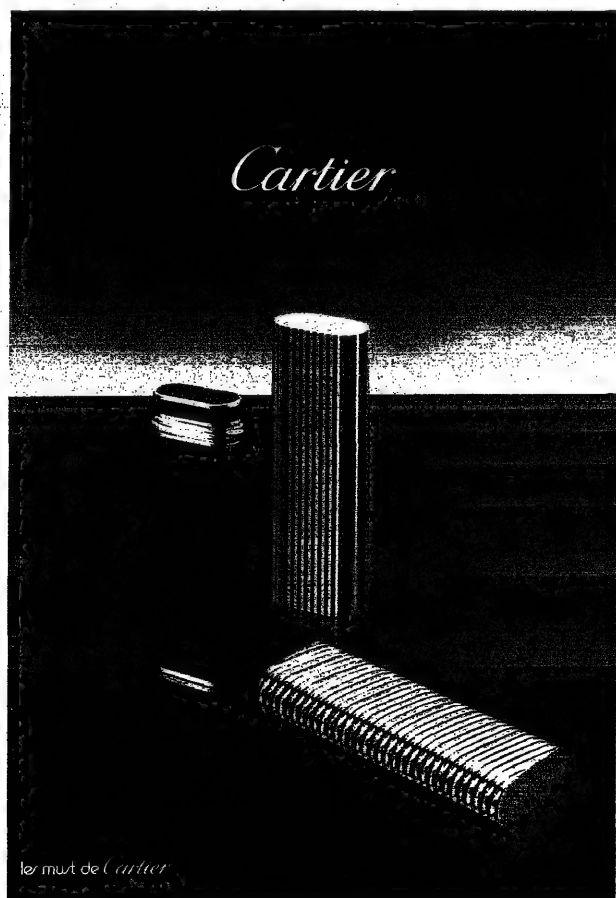
Market Indexes

Commodities		Dec. 3	
Community	Today	Prev.	
Aluminum, lb	49.75	49.50	
Coffee, lb (Arabica)	1.00	1.00	
Cocoa, lb (1/2% def)	1.00	1.00	
Corn, 100 lbs	1.00	1.00	
Cotton, 100 lbs	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, 100 lbs	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, 100 lbs	1.00	1.00	
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Wheat, 100 lbs	1.00	1.00	
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IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.00	100,000	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	100,000	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	100,000	IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50
GE	30.00	29.50	29.75	29.50	50,000	GE	30.00	29.50	29.75	50,000	GE	30.00	29.50	29.75	50,000	GE	30.00	29.50	29.75
MSFT	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.00	75,000	MSFT	45.00	44.00	44.50	75,000	MSFT	45.00	44.00	44.50	75,000	MSFT	45.00	44.00	44.50
GOOG	60.00	59.00	59.50	59.00	60,000	GOOG	60.00	59.00	59.50	60,000	GOOG	60.00	59.00	59.50	60,000	GOOG	60.00	59.00	59.50
AMZN	150.00	148.00	149.00	148.00	80,000	AMZN	150.00	148.00	149.00	80,000	AMZN	150.00	148.00	149.00	80,000	AMZN	150.00	148.00	149.00
FB	180.00	178.00	179.00	178.00	90,000	FB	180.00	178.00	179.00	90,000	FB	180.00	178.00	179.00	90,000	FB	180.00	178.00	179.00
GOV	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00	120,000	GOV	100.00	99.00	99.50	120,000	GOV	100.00	99.00	99.50	120,000	GOV	100.00	99.00	99.50
DIS	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.00	40,000	DIS	110.00	109.00	109.50	40,000	DIS	110.00	109.00	109.50	40,000	DIS	110.00	109.00	109.50
WMT	90.00	89.00	89.50	89.00	30,000	WMT	90.00	89.00	89.50	30,000	WMT	90.00	89.00	89.50	30,000	WMT	90.00	89.00	89.50
PG	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.00	20,000	PG	80.00	79.00	79.50	20,000	PG	80.00	79.00	79.50	20,000	PG	80.00	79.00	79.50
MRK	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.00	15,000	MRK	70.00	69.00	69.50	15,000	MRK	70.00	69.00	69.50	15,000	MRK	70.00	69.00	69.50
UNH	200.00	198.00	199.00	198.00	10,000	UNH	200.00	198.00	199.00	10,000	UNH	200.00	198.00	199.00	10,000	UNH	200.00	198.00	199.00
CVS	150.00	148.00	149.00	148.00	8,000	CVS	150.00	148.00	149.00	8,000	CVS	150.00	148.00	149.00	8,000	CVS	150.00	148.00	149.00
LLY	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.00	5,000	LLY	120.00	118.00	119.00	5,000	LLY	120.00	118.00	119.00	5,000	LLY	120.00	118.00	119.00
ABBV	100.00	98.00	99.00	98.00	4,000	ABBV	100.00	98.00	99.00	4,000	ABBV	100.00	98.00	99.00	4,000	ABBV	100.00	98.00	99.00
MRNA	80.00	78.00	79.00	78.00	3,000	MRNA	80.00	78.00	79.00	3,000	MRNA	80.00	78.00	79.00	3,000	MRNA	80.00	78.00	79.00
CRIS	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.00	2,000	CRIS	60.00	58.00	59.00	2,000	CRIS	60.00	58.00	59.00	2,000	CRIS	60.00	58.00	59.00
REG	50.00	48.00	49.00	48.00	1,000	REG	50.00	48.00	49.00	1,000	REG	50.00	48.00	49.00	1,000	REG	50.00	48.00	49.00
INTC	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.00	800	INTC	40.00	38.00	39.00	800	INTC	40.00	38.00	39.00					



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